AUGUST 7, 1948 · **SATURDAY NIGHT** PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 44 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Quebec and the Dominion

THE present House of Commons was elected in June of 1945, at which time conscription was still something of an issue. Its Quebec delegation contains not one single French-speaking Conservative and only one English-speaking Conservative in the person of Mr. John T. Hackett; it has one Independent (very independent) Conservative, two members of the Maxime Raymond party (Mr. Raymond and Mr. Hamel), four Independents, three Independent Liberals, a Social Crediter, and 53 straight Liberals. This is obviously a Liberal achievement which could not possibly be repeated at the next election. When conscription and imperialism are not lively issues, Quebec is by no means so overwhelmingly Liberal as the present complexion of its Commons delegation would suggest. In the 1930 election, when the depression was the main issue and Bennett, against whom the French had no particular animosity, was leading the Conservatives, the representation was 24 Conservatives to 41 Liberals, and several of the Liberals got in by very slim majorities.

With conscription out of the way, or in prospect only for use against the Russians, which will be far less objectionable to Quebec, there are interesting possibilities of a marked revival of the Conservative vote in Quebec. Under what title and what local leadership it will take place is still obscure; but it will obviously have the blessing of Mr. Duplessis, and everybody who votes for one of its candidates will know perfectly well that if his man is elected he will go to Ottawa with the full intention of supporting the Conservative leader. There may be one proviso; there may have to be assurance that the party and the leader will take a strong stand on the question of provincial rights.

The shift in the relative positions of the two old parties on the provincial rights issue is not difficult to explain. In both cases it is due to the rising tide of Socialism. The Liberals have felt compelled to bid against Socialism by the offer of large projects of social security, which are workable only with an extension of the powers of the central government. (The New Deal had precisely the same effect in the United States.) The Conservatives dislike these projects, but for obvious reasons are indisposed to argue against them on their merits; but they see possibilities of making them unworkable by preventing the necessary growth of the central power.

In these circumstances the alliance with Quebec is neither unnatural nor cynical, and indeed if it has the effect of keeping the social security ventures of the Dominion within reasonable limits it may be highly beneficial to the country. We have already expressed our conviction that the Liberal government has gone quite as far with its welfare and security measures as the nature of Canada's economy will allow, and that any attempt to imitate the more extreme policies of the present British government would be disastrous.

Union Nationale

MANY Canadians outside of Quebec—and some in that province—are a little puzzled as to the character of the party which was led to such a triumphant success last week by Mr. Duplessis. For an understanding of it one has to bear in mind two facts. The first is that the Conservative party as a national party is under a grave handicap in the province of Quebec because of its supposed imperialism and its actual demand for conscription in the two wars. (Dr. Manion in the inter-war period expressly committed the party *against* conscription, but the French voters, rather intelligently we think, decided that the pledge could not be much relied upon.) The second fact is that there has been in recent years a strong tendency for provincial politics to follow dividing

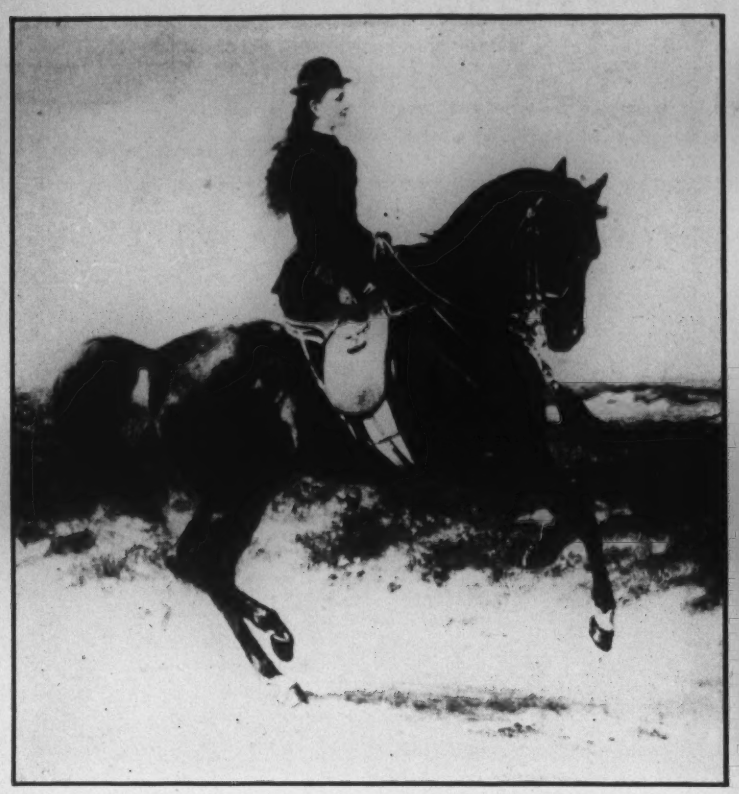
(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo by Karsh.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to visit Ottawa in September to discuss the future economic relations of the Dominion, the United Kingdom and the United States. He will also attend meetings of the International Bank and Fund in Washington before or after visiting Ottawa.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
U.N. Gathers Strength, But Greater Hurdles Ahead	T. S. Steele	6
Labor's Reduction of Hours as Inflation Factor	B. K. Sandwell	7
"Amiens Show" World War I's First Sign of Victory	W. W. Murray	9
Visit to America Might Do Stalin a Lot of Good	Willson Woodside	13
Sales Tax Big Revenue Producer, Hard to Replace	R. J. Sutherland	22



Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands celebrates her Golden Jubilee on Aug. 31 and will abdicate four . . .

. . . days later. Princess Juliana will be crowned on Sept. 6. Painting shows Princess Wilhelmina . . .

. . . at the age of 15; centre, at inauguration in 1898; above, while visiting Queen Victoria in 1895.

Ottawa, 1943. Princess Juliana with Canadian-born Princess Margriet.

The Hague, 1912. Queen Wilhelmina holding three-year-old Juliana.

Wilhelmina, Fifty Years A Queen, Steps Aside For Daughter

By Marjorie Freeman Campbell

ON AUGUST 31, 1898, on her 18th birthday, the young and lovely Wilhelmina, already constitutional Queen of the Netherlands under the regency of her mother, assumed the throne. A week later, on September 6, in the Nieuwe Kerk at Amsterdam the solemn, colorful rites of "inauguration" (the Dutch do not term it a coronation) were observed.

On August 31, 1948, Queen Wilhelmina will celebrate her Golden Jubilee. On September 4, she will renounce the throne in favor of her daughter and sole heir, the Princess Juliana, who will be inaugurated on September 6 in Amsterdam.

When, in 1880, the union of the aging King William III of Orange and the youthful Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont resulted in the birth of Princess Wilhelmina, there was nation-wide thanksgiving. (The King's children by his first marriage all predeceased him.)

Moreover the King's brother, Prince Hendrik, had died childless in 1879. Until the birth of the young princess there was no succession to the popular House of Orange whose history was so closely interwoven with the destiny of the nation.

Little wonder that the "child of state", as she was termed, was known to her people as "Our Wilemientje", this "personal property" feeling of the Dutch finding its counterpart in the passionate love of the Princess for her native country and its people. Throughout a reign that encompassed the disaster of two major wars, this love was to serve as an iron bond between Wilhelmina and her subjects.

It was exemplified by a simple incident in 1945 when, after more than four years of exile, the Queen returned to her native land. Flying from London to Belgium, she chose to cross the border to the Netherlands on foot, walking silently and in deep emotion and then proceeded "to visit town after town, village after village, scanning with misted

Karsh portrait of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard at Ottawa taken while the Princess and her children sought . . .

. . . safety in Canada. Above, in the happy years before the war, the Royal Family and Mayor of Amsterdam.

1929. Wilhelmina's mother, Queen Emma, with daughter and grand-daughter.

Charming family group photographed in 1942 when Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard visited Princess Juliana and the three children. The people of Ottawa became greatly attached to them.

eyes every line in the beloved face of the war-stricken country."

In 1901 Queen Wilhelmina married Prince Hendrik of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. On April 3, 1909, Princess Juliana was born in the Royal Palace of Noordeinde, The Hague, the house of Orange being thus again perpetuated through one princess.

IT IS with Princess Juliana, her husband, Prince Bernhard, and their daughters that Canada has formed her closest ties. When in June, 1940, the Princess sought sanctuary in the Dominion for herself and her two small daughters, Canada took the Dutch Royal Family to its heart.

This affection was intensified by the birth at the Civic Hospital, Ottawa, on January 19, 1943 of Juliana's third daughter, Princess Margriet. "That day," says a Dutch writer, "the Ottawa carillon played the Dutch national hymn and, extraordinary and touching tribute to the princess born in exile, the Netherlands' flag was flown from Parliament Hill."

Eternal bond between the two nations are the 5,000 Canadians of World War II who sleep in Dutch soil, in beautifully tended graves "adopted" by individual families.

Growing and ever-strengthening bond, too, is the tide of Dutch immigration which by the end of the year will have brought 12,000 Netherlanders to Canada, in addition to the 3,000 war brides who married into the Canadian Armed Forces.

Excellent farmers, dependable and steadfast citizens, Canada has need of every one of them.

1942. Studio portrait of the Dutch Queen in London, where she and her government made their wartime headquarters.

This unusually happy picture of Wilhelmina shows her at the Netherlands Seamen's Home in New York in 1942.

Back from Canada, September, 1944, prior to returning to Holland, Juliana is greeted by her mother on arrival at a British airport.

Wilhelmina returned to her country on March 13, 1945. White line marks the Belgian/Dutch frontier.

Wilhelmina inspecting the guard of honor after receiving an honorary degree at Oxford University during her stay in England.

At Heerlen coal-mine in March, 1945, during a tour of the country.

General Eisenhower attended a reception given by the Queen when he visited Holland, September, 1945.

Ottawa View

Duplessis And Deflation

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE complexion of Canadian politics continues to change very rapidly. Duplessis' sweeping victory in the province of Quebec will certainly make its mark on the Liberal convention, probably also on the Conservative convention. The two major parties will choose their new leaders in the full light of the knowledge that for the next four or five years at least the province of Quebec will be dominated by the Union Nationale.

The Duplessis' triumph sets its mark, too, on the future of Dominion-Provincial Relations. It is not inconceivable that the decisive anti-Liberal vote in Quebec will open up the possibility of an Ontario-Quebec Axis, a Drew-Duplessis combination, which will result in due course in the overthrow of the federal Liberals and a parliament or two at Ottawa governed by a central-Canada Conservative party. This last will take some super-strategy, and some nice reconciliation of contradictions, but stranger things have happened, even in Canadian politics.

If one knew exactly what the Duplessis sweep meant it would be easier to look ahead. It was not quite as much of a landslide as the representation in the Legislature will make it appear. The National Union party received just over fifty per cent of the votes. The Godbout party, although so humiliated, actually polled within a few thousand as many votes as they did in 1944. The Duplessis party was obviously the chief beneficiary from the disappearance of the isolationist Bloc Populaire. When you add together what the Union Nationale and the Bloc Populaire got in 1944 you get a figure very similar to what Duplessis received last week.

If the voter of Quebec really believed what he was told by the Union Nationale in the course of a particularly boisterous campaign, he would have been foolish not to vote for Premier Duplessis. As a resident of Gatineau County myself for the past fourteen years, not only did I have a vote last week, but I had been receiving campaign literature from both main parties. Also I had been reading the party advertisements in the provincial press, and on the billboards. The Duplessis campaign was a very comprehensive one. It appealed to the fear and the cupidity of voters, as well as to more elevated emotions. "Duplessis has given you this and this and this in the past: vote for Duplessis again and he will give you those and those and those." This was a favorite note: not altogether new in Canadian politics. Another billboard sentiment advised voters that "Duplessis does not give to strangers". I suppose this referred to Mutual Aid and the Loan to Britain.

The Sacred Contract

But I have no doubt that the doctrine which won seats in every part of the province except those few areas where English-speaking Canadians predominate, was the successful claim of Premier Maurice Duplessis that provincial rights and cultural privileges were in grave menace, and that he had saved Quebec by his intransigency at the Dominion-Provincial Conference. Godbout and St. Laurent were for co-operation with Ottawa: this was equivalent to collaboration, and it led to centralization and to the disappearance of the province and the loss of language and religious rights. By picturing Ottawa as the enemy of the sacred contract of Confederation, and Godbout as a weakling willing to sign away the inheritance of the French-speaking Canadians, Duplessis was able to engineer one of the most spectacular victories in the history of the province.

Whether Duplessis and his followers believed half of what they said on this particular theme, whether the voters themselves were wholly taken in, or whether they decided to play safe in case there was something in it, are now matters more of an academic than a practical interest. Having won so overwhelmingly on the ground that he refused to enter into a Dominion-Provincial agreement, Premier Duplessis seems to be committed for a few months at least, until the memory of the voters has had a chance to fade a bit, to remain outside the Dominion-Provincial agreements on taxes, public investment and social welfare. No matter what policy Ontario may be inclined to follow, there now seems to be very little possibility that any comprehensive nation-wide agreement on these matters can be negotiated without another provincial election in Quebec —say for another four years.

This in turn means that the simplification of our tax structures, the effective use of cyclical budgeting, including coordination of public investment so as to even out the oscillations of "boom and bust", and the introduction of further national social welfare measures, will all remain in abeyance. If we continue to enjoy the present levels of employment and income, we can afford to do without such things. If a serious postwar adjustment is around the corner, we shall go into it just about as unready as we have gone into every previous deflation.

Yet to say that agreement has obviously been deferred, does not mean that it has been forever made a political impossibility. The present Dominion-Provincial relationship is obviously unstable. Seven of the provinces have been given considerable insurance against budget deficits, or at any rate a comfortable elbow-room in which to operate through times of recession. They are extremely unlikely to abrogate their agreements. Should the present inflation end in a serious shake-up, a period of deflation and reduced income and massed unemployment which seems quite probable, the province of Quebec will find its revenues declining and its welfare obligations sharply increased. It will then have no alternative but to increase taxation or slash expenditures, or both. The contrast between the guaranteed revenues of the seven provinces within the agreements, and the expedients required in Quebec to balance the provincial budget will not be lost on the voters of Quebec.

Shrewd politicians are, of course, able to take quite sharp corners, and they don't come much shrewder than Maurice Duplessis. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that in the assurance of a full term of office stretching out before him, Duplessis might be able to discover a formula which would allow him to strike a tax bargain with Ottawa as soon as the barometer of economic conditions began to point to "Stormy". He has said in the past that to accept the Ottawa offer of June, 1946, would be treason to his province. He has also said that the Dominion should offer "rentals" which were more in keeping with the value of the tax rights rented. The inference is that what might at $65 million a year be treason would cease to be treason if the figure were $75 million or $85 million.

Finding a Formula

Another possibility is, of course, that the two premiers who stood out against the offers of 1945-46 might themselves become the dominant figures of a new government at Ottawa. With a Conservative party in power at Ottawa and Conservative governments at Quebec City and Queen's Park, some sort of formula might be rapidly adopted.

The obstacles to be overcome before a Drew-Duplessis coalition could forge the keys of victory in the federal sphere would seem to be of considerable magnitude, but there was a surprising amount of speculation about the idea in Ottawa as soon as the results of the Quebec election were known. On paper the plan has an air of plausibility. Any party which could win a majority of seats in Quebec as well as in Ontario could dominate federal politics, no matter what happened elsewhere, for the remainder of the seats would be split by the C.C.F. and the Social Credit party. The Conservative party knows that it must break into Quebec to win another election. Save for the quite abnormal situation in 1917, no government has ever been formed in Canada without substantial Quebec support.

What would be more natural than that the Conservatives, busy at the task of choosing a new leader and forming a platform, should turn their eyes on the sensational sweep made by Duplessis in Quebec? A question as to whether the dynamic leader of the Union Nationale party can some way be enlisted on behalf of the federal Conservatives is obviously one to be fully explored.

"Academic Surprise", a large and colorful canvas by Montreal artist Alfred Pellan. Forty-two-year-old Pellan was born in Quebec City and studied in France under the Quebec Province Paris Scholarship four years. He teaches at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts.

THE FEATHER

SPUN by the whirlwind of the weather
Fell at my feet a wild bird's feather.
Its silken iridescence grew
Into a symbol that I knew—
Beauty interlaced with fear;
Hunter and hunted both were here,
Mating and song, and grief that looms
Always above the wood's vast rooms.
Yes, more than wind and leaves are stirred
By the falling feather of a bird;
Wild hearts, like ours, learn dangers lie
Veiled by the soft, deceptive sky.

PAULINE HAVARD

Passing Show

WHAT'S the use of talking about a "direct approach to Moscow" when we can't even get a direct approach to Berlin?

•

Ottawa promises a "progressive removal" of austerity taxes. Any removal of any taxes is progressive.

•

Mr. Houde didn't go far enough. He might have suggested that Mr. St. Laurent should be interned.

•

It's appropriate enough that Camillien should be a chameleon.

•

Funny; it's a cold war now, and if they ever get to fighting in the Arctic we shall call it a hot war.

•

Dominion civil servants are probably to have a five-day week, of 32½ hours' working time, but "the practice of releasing the staff at the lunch hour on particularly hot days would be abolished". Man's inhumanity to man will go on making countless thousands mourn.

•

Our private spies tell us that the real reason for the Yugoslav-Russian row is that there

aren't enough Stalin portraits in Yugoslavia and they're too small.

•

Ode to the C.N.E.

So many bands for those who like them;
So many freaks at which to stare;
So many cars at twice their value;
None but the brave deserve the Fair.

J.E.P.

•

Whatever the Union of Electors is, it is certainly not the accredited bargaining agency for the electors of Quebec.

•

The Royal Commission on Prices is going to begin with fertilizers, having presumably detected that there is something smelly about them.

•

"My Willie can do anything," but the question now is: Can my Louis do the same?

•

Lucy says the government doesn't seem to be much good at settling the shipping strike, but it sure is good at writing letters about it.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD

M. R. SUTTON ..... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL ..... Editor-in-Chief
WYNNE PLUMPTRE ..... Associate Editor
P. M. RICHARDS ..... Managing Editor

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor*; MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; RODNEY Y. GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advertising Manager*.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 44 Whole No. 2885

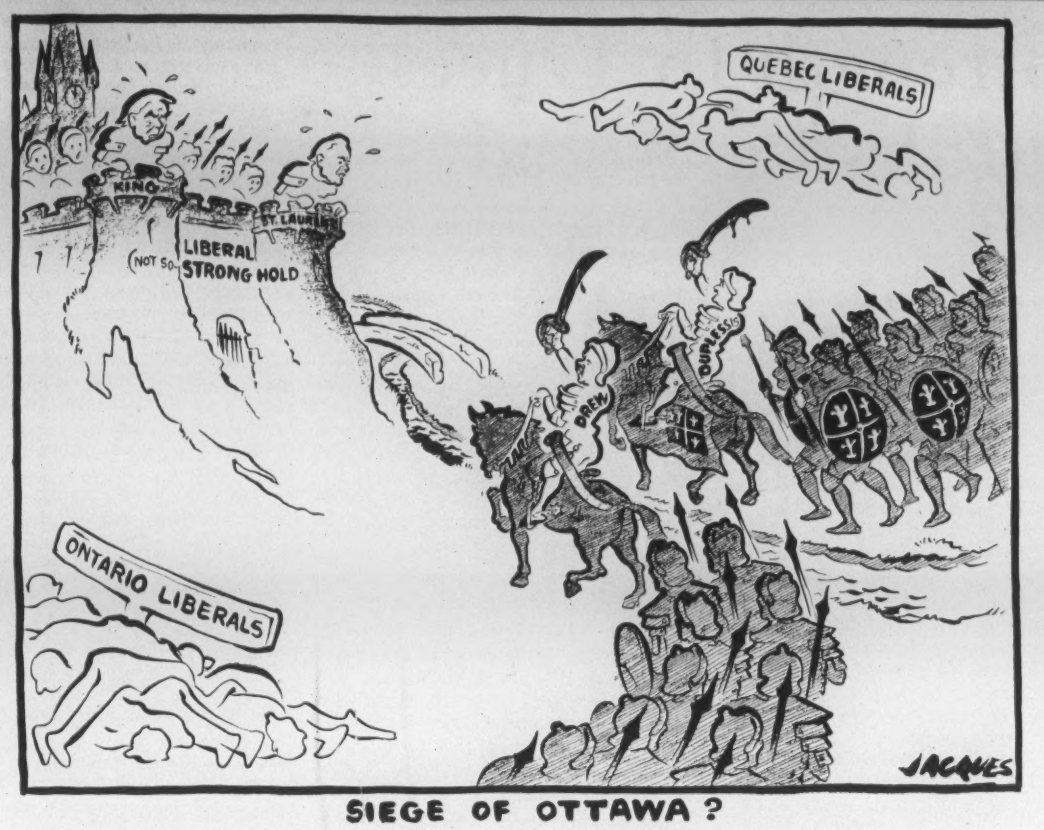
The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

lines quite different from those prevailing in the national field. With coalition in some provinces, Social Crediters in Alberta, and Mr. Hepburn's Liberals in Ontario openly quarrelling with Mr. King's Liberals at Ottawa, it was no cause for surprise that the opposition to the Liberals in Quebec took another name and a somewhat different set of principles from those of the national Conservatives. The event happened in 1936, when the war clouds were already gathering and conscription, as a political issue, was again on the horizon.

Mr. Duplessis, then forty-six years of age, had been leader for three years of the Conservatives in the legislature, who had been in opposition since 1900 and were desperately tired of that position. He was, and is today even more so, an extremely energetic and industrious worker, and in 1936 his activities in the Public Accounts Committee brought about the resignation of the Taschereau government, which had developed the weaknesses of carelessness, nepotism and occasional corruption which beset a party too long in power. Rightly deciding that the Conservative label was too great a handicap, Mr. Duplessis formed a new party whose name, the French equivalent of National Union, was intended to suggest to the French voter that its primary purpose was to promote the interests of the whole French race in Quebec. (The word "nation" is much less closely associated with the idea of sovereignty and government, and much more closely with that of racial grouping, in Quebec than elsewhere; the French of Quebec have always spoken of themselves as a nation, Durham used the word in the same sense when he spoke of "two nations warring in a single state", and the Bourassa party at the beginning of the century called themselves Nationalists.)

Unfettered by any outward associations with politicians in any other province, the U.N. was able to go much further in the matter of French racism than the Liberals could possibly go. It would have been reelected in 1939 if Mr. Lapointe had not declared that if it were all the French members of the King government would resign. One of its first acts in its first legislature was to abolish English as an official language in Quebec, to the extent of enacting that only the French text of a Quebec statute was to be considered by the Quebec courts; this however proved impracticable and was repealed. It has shown the utmost ingenuity in catering to French feelings, and the Quebec flag (to which nobody can object because Nova Scotia has one which is just as Scottish as the Quebec one is French) was a stroke of genius.



SIEGE OF OTTAWA?

Our Japanese Problem

THE Canadian Institute of International Affairs has performed another useful service in making it possible for Professor F. E. LaViolette, the leading authority on the Japanese problem in North America, to write his 330-page volume on "The Canadian Japanese and World War Two" (University of Toronto Press, $3.75). It will be valuable, but it is not pleasant reading. On page 195 we learn that when the National Inter-Church Advisory Committee sent out a circular in an effort to get rural and small-town churches to assist in the placement of some of the Japanese expelled from B.C., one reply "came from a rural church, was signed by farmers, and said that if any Japanese were placed in their area, they would be chased out of the community." On page 240 we learn that the Indian organization, the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia, "was one of the first to go on record as being in favor of total Japanese exclusion from the province." On page 153 we are reminded that "in the latter part of 1943 Toronto became a closed city," the Board of Control having passed a resolution prohibiting the entrance of any more Japanese—which is probably still on the books though perhaps not very effective, and of course completely unconstitutional as regards Canadian citizens.

The subject is enormous, and Professor LaViolette's book is not complete. No reader of the five references to SATURDAY NIGHT which it contains (and four of them relate to dates very early in the war) would suspect that this weekly was in the forefront of the movement, long before Hiroshima, for humane treatment of non-naturalized Japanese and the full recognition of the citizenship status of the naturalized and Canadian-born. The point might also have been made clearer that the United States was saved from the more atrocious elements of the Canadian policy by the fact that there is in that republic a profound and instinctive respect for citizenship which is, or was until recently, almost non-existent in Canada, partly no doubt because many Canadians regarded citizenship as something of "British" provenance and no concern of Canada at all. No American State can disfranchise, as British Columbia does in Canada, any person who is a citizen of the nation, except by some devious means such as a literacy test, or by sheer violence at the polls.

The Japanese problem has been greatly diminished in Canada, but is not yet solved, and this volume will be of great value to all who are interested in procuring a just and humane solution.

The Dairy Council

IN OUR margarine article of last week we appear to have done some injustice to the National Dairy Council, which we accused of being "chiefly responsible for the ban." The fact seems to be that the Council, which naturally wants to remain on good terms with both the producers from whom it gets its raw materials and the consumers to whom it sells its products, has rather sedulously refrained from taking any position on the margarine issue, and only last April its president, Mr. Silverwood, under some pressure from Mr. Sinclair of Vancouver in a session of the Prices Committee, stated that the Council had made no representations regarding the authorization of margarine, and regarded it as a matter of government policy.

The only comment Mr. Sinclair could draw was that in respect of prices margarine "has not had much control on the price of butter in the United States, has it?" Since the object of the advocates of margarine is not so much to bring down the price of butter as to provide a satisfactory substitute for those who cannot afford it, this was certainly not an argument against the lifting of the ban.

Quebec and Training

IT WOULD be interesting to know what would be the attitude of the Union Nationale members from Quebec, if they should find themselves and the Conservatives forming a Dominion government, on the subject of compulsory military training in peace-time. If they refuse to accept it, the Quebec members of the Liberal party are quite certain to refuse equally, and in all probability the English-speaking Liberals would decline to form a coalition with the Conservatives for the purpose of putting it into effect, thus giving the Conservatives the alternative of bowing to the Union Nationale dictation or submitting to a new election.

The question is important, because the United States is the power concerned with us in the joint defence of this continent, and the United States has begun drafting its young men at a rate which is expected to average 30,000 a month beginning October 1. The United States will not compel Canada to adopt compulsory military training, but our failure to do so would deprive us of all right to express even a tentative opinion about the manner in which the defence of the continent is to be carried on. The present scale of defence preparations in Canada is ludicrously inadequate to entitle us to any respect at Washington.

Cobourg's History

COBOURG is one of the most interesting old towns in Canada, and it also has one of the most enterprising Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In consequence it has been able to mark its 150th anniversary by the publication of "Cobourg 1798-1948" by Edwin C. Guillet (published by the club "under the direction of Margery Pewtress"), a most creditable volume of 260 pages with 400 illustrations. Mr. Guillet, the well known historian and antiquarian, is himself of an old Cobourg family, and his work was clearly a labor of love.

It is not a systematic history, and there is singularly little about the influx of Southerners which took place after the American Civil War; but there is an immense collection of personal items about celebrities and near-celebrities, much about the tragic history of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and a series of lamentations in the press of the early 'sixties about the departure of all the enterprising young men for the United States!

Conditions of Entry

WE ARE gradually acquiring a fairly good general idea of the view of a large part of the Canadian population on the subject of the admission of Displaced Persons—or for that matter of any persons who are now outside of Canada. The view which we refer to is favorable to the admission of Displaced Persons—none of the persons who hold it will admit that he is opposed to such admission,—provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. These conditions are as follows:

The D.P. must immediately become self-supporting; that is, he must in no way be dependent on Canadian charity or Canadian taxes.

He must not work for less than the going wage of adult and experienced English-speaking or French-speaking workers in the same employment.

He must not work in any employment from which other workers have been laid off, no matter for what cause, during the last twelve months, and if any are laid off during the next twelve months he must be immediately fired and those laid off reinstated, because otherwise he is replacing Canadian workers.

He must not be brought by any employer, because that would mean that the employer cannot secure workers in Canada, and that must be because he is unwilling to pay a "fair" Canadian wage.

He must not send any of his Canadian-earned money to relatives in any other country, because that is "sending money out of Canada."

He must not associate closely with other Displaced Persons from his own land, because that is refusing to be assimilated. On the other hand he must not expect to associate with Old Canadians, because that is being pushful and aggressive.

He must not work at any job requiring special qualifications because, however good his qualifications may be, he did not acquire them in Canada, and qualifications not acquired in Canada are really no good no matter how good they may be.

He must be in perfect health and of unimpeachable moral character, because all Canadians are in perfect health and of unimpeachable moral character.

In politics he must not be favorable to Communism, but he had better be pretty favorable to Socialism, because Socialism is the policy of the C.C.F., and the C.C.F. is the political arm of one of the great labor organizations.

He must be willing to be a loyal Canadian, and also to be shipped back "home" (to the DP. camp) whenever the other loyal Canadians feel like shipping him.

Russian Changes

THE destruction of the Russian aristocracy must have had its effect on Russian diplomacy. In "The Scarlet Tree," the charming second or boarding-school volume of his autobiography, which is this month's selection of the Reprint Society of Canada, Sir Osbert Sitwell quotes an old letter in which his father says: "The great Russian diplomats become more and more courteous when other people are rude to them." This is a statement which could hardly be made of the Soviet diplomats with whom we have to deal at Lake Success, in Berlin or in Moscow.

The French Revolution had for a time a somewhat similar effect upon the manners of France's external representatives, but it was not long before the aristocracy resumed a good deal of its former influence. The American Revolution was never a proletarian affair at any stage, and with men like Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson there was no danger of diplomacy becoming vulgar. One of the chief values of an aristocracy, if genuinely cultured, is in the conduct of relations with other nations. The Soviets will no doubt develop an aristocracy in course of time, but their policy of insulating their people from all outside contacts will make the process difficult and slow.

Warning Duplessis

THE Toronto *Globe and Mail* published on Monday an editorial which appears to be a notification to Mr. Duplessis that now that his provincial elections have been won he had better tone down both the autocratic tendencies of his government and the more extreme anti-imperialism of some of his followers if he expects to get anywhere in federal politics in co-operation with Ontario and Alberta. "There will have to be more humility than arrogance if cooperation is to be achieved."

There is nothing in the article to indicate exactly what kind of cooperation is meant, but if the reference is merely to provincial governments resisting a continuance of centralizing efforts by a Liberal government at Ottawa there is not much sense to it. The provincial governments do not have to act collectively in such a conflict. But in an effort to overthrow the centralizing Liberals at Ottawa the co-operation of the Union Nationale and of Social Credit is essential.

DE RERUM NATURA

ARE you reading of behavior in the male,
Human male,
Of sexual behavior in the male?
If you're not, be quick, and scan it
(Though the price is rather high)
For I think they're going to ban it
From the public's lustful eye:
"It's a threat to family unity!"—a civic leader said it—
And the banning's being done, of course, by those who haven't read it.

If you've missed it, then I fear you've not a chance,
Not a chance,
Of appreciating those who wear the pants.
You may know the source of puppies
And of flowers and of bees,
The romantic side of guppies
And the private lives of trees—
But you'll have to go to Kinsey, and, in consequence, to jail,
For the habits of the queerest thing of all: the human male!

J.E.P.

U.N. Gathers Strength In Truces But Greater Hurdles Lie Ahead

By T. S. STEELE

By achieving the two Palestine truces the United Nations has greatly increased its stature. Each success in negotiating international differences, even temporary or partial, builds up the prestige, importance and, to a less degree, the power of the U.N. However, if it is necessary to carry threats into force to gain a solution, a real test for the U.N. will come, just as it did for the ill-fated League of Nations in the application of sanctions when Italy attacked Abyssinia.

Hopes not only for peace in Palestine but for the prevention of a showdown on U.N. authority rest in the ability of Count Folke Bernadotte, the mediator, to find a compromise plan to which neither side will object too strongly.

Lake Success, N.Y.

THE United Nations has reached a new stage in its development. On the night of July 15, after three days of discussion and four hours of wrangling over the exact terms of its resolution, the Security Council, by the smallest majority possible, voted to invoke Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. A previously insurmountable hurdle was passed.

But the Council had shown itself to be no Olympic hurdler. On previous occasions—in the Balkan and Indonesian disputes and even in dealing with Palestine—the Council had diplomatically stumbled over the last hurdle. Action on those occasions was taken under Chapter VI.

As important as this new step is, it must be viewed in its proper perspective. Without Big Power agreement it would not have been possible. Unless the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed that possible action under Chapter VII was not detrimental to their interests, the Security Council could not have acted. While the Big Powers retain their use of the veto, only such actions as they believe to be in their interests or, at least, not against their interests, can be taken.

At this stage in its development the U.N. has immense importance as the machinery by which decisions reached outside its walls may be implemented. It cannot, in itself, heal the breach between East and West. It cannot create peace in the hearts of men, but where Big Power interests are not inimical it can, and has, taken firm action. When the East-West dispute is finally settled, as it must be if mankind is to avoid self-destruction, the U.N. is there with the machinery to enforce peace on the rest of the world. Peace must be born in Moscow and Washington, but at Lake Success it can be nurtured into manhood.

Now, for the first time, all the Big Powers have decided that collective action can be taken under the Charter. Even in this decision, however, there were some misgivings.

Syria Queries

Syria, one of the parties in the Palestine dispute on which the decision was taken, had again raised the question as to whether under its Charter the U.N. had any jurisdiction in the matter. Britain and Belgium shared this doubt, but in view of the necessity of ending hostilities the two latter countries voted in favor of the resolution invoking Chapter VII. Argentina, refusing to the end to agree to the use of coercive measures, abstained from voting. Russia, followed as always by its satellite the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, refrained for a different reason. While supporting the use of Chapter VII, Russia objected both to the terms of the ordered truce and to the continued confidence expressed by the resolution in the work of U.N. Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte. The final vote was seven in favor, one against, and three abstentions. Seven is the minimum vote by which any resolution can pass in the Security Council.

Chapter VII of the Charter contains 13 articles, but many of them have only academic interest at the moment. It deals with "action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression." Under its terms there are three positive steps which the council can take. First, it must determine that a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression exists. Then, in order to prevent aggravation of the situation, it must call upon the parties to desist.

Finally, if this has no effect, it may call upon members of U.N. to apply diplomatic or economic sanctions or both and, if necessary, "take such action by air, sea or land forces, as may be necessary to restore international peace."

On July 15, the Security Council found that the situation in Palestine constituted a threat to the peace "within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter" and called upon Israel and seven States, members of the Arab League to desist.

When the Palestine truce negotiated by Count Bernadotte on behalf of U.N. terminated and fighting broke out again between Jews and Arabs, the Security Council had been faced with a dilemma. In its resolution of May 29 it had threatened that a rejection of the truce would be followed by consideration of action under Chapter VII. Now it had to put up or shut up.

Mediator's Program

Weeks before, the United States had pressed for use of Chapter VII. On the resumption of hostilities it immediately asked for a special meeting of the Council. Count Bernadotte announced that he would fly to Lake Success to report and on July 13 he appeared in person before the Council. Tall, monocled and as typical a European aristocrat of the old school as Hollywood has ever pictured, he demanded drastic action. "Thinking aloud," he developed a seven-point program for the Security Council. The same afternoon, Dr. Jessup, U.S. chief delegate, presented a draft resolution which had been prepared after consultation with the British, Canadian and French delegates and which was assured at least of their support. It contained all the mediator's "thoughts".

The resolution did not brand the Arabs as aggressors for refusing to prolong the truce. It did not state what action would be taken under Chapter VII if the cease-fire which it ordered was not carried out. It crossed the hurdle of Chapter VII but left to later events and a later day to decide what type of sanctions would be applied if its orders were not obeyed.

It was a short step forward from previous resolutions of the Council, but it was the most important yet taken. Many delegates remembered that it was on the rock of sanctions that the ill-fated League of Nations had finally foundered. The last time sanctions had been invoked was when Italy had carried out an unprovoked attack on Abyssinia.

For others there was another cause for heart searching. For it is Chapter VII which calls upon members of U.N. to provide armed forces when needed.

It had been a thesis frequently repeated by the delegates of Canada that Big Power agreement had to be reached before a settlement of the Palestine dispute could be reached. This had been amply borne out by events. Now, with the invocation of Chapter VII, it became evident that another Big Power agreement must be sought or the Security Council, and with it the whole United Nations organization, would founder as did the League.

One of the basic, if little publicized, disagreements between East and West has been over the establishment of a U.N. Armed Force. Under Chapter VII all members must make available to the Security Council such armed forces as it needs "in accordance with a special agreement or agreements". The Military Staff Committee was given the task of preparing such agreements two years ago. This committee is, in fact, the Big Five nations. It has so far failed to reach any joint conclusion or to make any recommendation.

Stalemate

All its meetings have been in secret. In its July report, the most informative it has yet made, the committee stated that it could not reach a final conclusion until the Security Council members had reached agreement on the principles governing the setting up of such a force. In other words, the generals and admirals representing the Big Five couldn't make any recommendation until the Big Five governments themselves had reached agreement.

To overcome this deadlock, Count Bernadotte during the earlier Palestine truce had asked the Secretary General to supply him with fifty "guards" to aid in the duties of supervision. These men were recruited on a voluntary basis and they carried out their dangerous duties without arms or any means of protection. In addition, the Mediator himself recruited sixty-eight officers to act as military observers. This he did by calling upon the United States, France and Belgium—the three members of the U.N. Truce Commission—to furnish twenty-one men each and asked his own government, Sweden, to provide five more. Originally, as he explained to the Security Council during his brief visit to Lake Success, he had intended to ask the Big Five to provide these observers. Israel, however, had objected to officers of the former mandatary—Britain — taking part so he had dropped this idea after making the first tentative approaches to the Big Five governments. In failing to include any Russian observers Count Bernadotte incurred the anger of Moscow, and both M. Gromyko, Russia, and M. Manuilsky, Ukraine, bitterly attacked him as the tool of the British Foreign Office and the American State Department.

Whether the Big Five—the members of the Military Staff Committee and the permanent members of the Security Council—would have agreed *jointly* to furnish military observers can only be guessed. But had the terms of the Charter been fulfilled by these powers, officers would automatically have been available. American objection to the presence of a single Russian soldier in Palestine was the avowed reason for the gyroscopic changes of policy since the General Assembly's decision to partition Palestine. On the face of it, there has been no lessening in that objection.

Vulnerable Position

For the moment the U.N. has done what it can to obtain peace in Palestine. In so doing it has increased its own stature and at the same time placed itself in the most vulnerable position it has yet occupied. It has successfully negotiated two truces and shown that if mild threats won't work strong threats will. If carrying those threats into force should ever become necessary the real test will come.

Assuming that the present truce continues, as has been ordered by the Security Council, "until a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine is reached" it remains only for the General Assembly to give its blessing to any such solution. But matters will not in reality be as simple as all that.

In one of the most incredible performances the Security Council has yet seen, its President for the month of July, M. Manuilsky of Ukraine, severely criticized Count Bernadotte for striving to find a solution outside the limits of the General Assembly's partition resolution on November 29, 1947. Twice misquoting the Mediator, and despite corrections from the verbatim report, M. Manuilsky maintained that notwithstanding the instructions of the Security Council to find an "adjustment" of the situation, no iota of alteration in the specific boundaries agreed by the Assembly could be permitted.

Count Bernadotte at one point dryly remarked, "If the solution is to be one hundred per cent within the limits of that resolution, you do not need a mediator".

This logic was amply supported by the British, Chinese and U.S. delegates but the exchange showed that any solution which may be found will meet strong opposition in the Assembly. There is no veto in the Assembly and the Russian bloc certainly could not muster sufficient support to defeat a solution agreed to by Jews and Arabs. But if an attempt is made to impose a solution on either party or on both during the truce, the Russians will be supported by a considerable number of other nations for a variety of reasons.

All hopes, therefore, not only for peace in Palestine but to prevent a showdown on the authority of U.N., must rest in Count Bernadotte's ability to find some plan to which neither side will object too strongly.

There are indications that the question of Palestine will be brought up in September at the Paris meeting of the Assembly whether or not the Mediator has made any progress. But the chances of any conclusions being reached at that time are negligible.

Much of the forthcoming session will, in any event, be occupied by clashes between East and West. The majority report of the Atomic Energy Commission condemning Russia is on the agenda. This was allowed to pass the Security Council by M. Gromyko after he had used Russia's twenty-sixth veto to prevent the Council from endorsing its contents. Chile's complaint that Russia won't allow women who have married foreigners to leave the country with their husbands is also down for hearing.

M. Gromyko refused to comment on this situation before his recall to Moscow. But it must have caused him to do some deep thinking if he is not too steeped in Party ideals. He is a home-loving man who despite the difficulties of a diplomat's life, has insisted on keeping his wife and two children with him at all times. If M. Gromyko returns to U.N. for the Paris meeting, it will be interesting to observe the conflict between heart and mind.

5 Gorgeous DAFFODILS $1

This beautiful daffodil named "TEXAS" imported from Holland is the finest daffodil ever produced. A rich golden yellow with brilliant double orange centre. Limited quantity of BLOOMING SIZE bulbs now offered at a special low price of 5 bulbs for $1.00, postpaid. Delivery in time for fall planting.

ORDER NOW

HOLLAND BULB & NURSERY CO.
Queen Elizabeth Way, PORT CREDIT, ONT.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

FOREIGN REMITTANCES
LETTERS OF CREDIT

A wide and up-to-date knowledge of business conditions in foreign countries enables The Dominion Bank to advise you regarding the financing of foreign transactions, and to provide the facilities for making remittances in the safest and most expeditious manner. The advice of any of our Branch Managers in such cases may save you uncertainty, inconvenience, and perhaps loss. 164-8

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

C. H. CARLISLE, *President* — ROBERT RAE, *General Manager*

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Present Inflation Is Produced By Labor's Reduction Of Hours

By B. K. SANDWELL

INFLATION is traditionally supposed to be against the interests of the wage-earning class, on the assumption that the increase in their wages lags behind the increase in the price level. This may have been the case when wages were pretty effectually determined by the forces of demand and supply, but it is far from being the case today.

The present inflation, a process of which it is difficult to see any early end, is a labor-caused inflation, the result of many different sections of the labor supply making successful demands, not so much for a better standard of living, as for an unchanged standard of living in exchange for a considerably reduced amount of production.

The immensely increased share of the product, which labor is today receiving *in exchange for a given unit of productive effort* by the worker, is being masked from public attention by the fact that it is not an increased share per annum; it is merely an increased share per hour of labor, or per unit of work done. Labor, in all the advanced countries, is putting forth approximately 90 to 95 per cent of the effort it was putting forth in 1935-39, but it is receiving at least 100 per cent of the share of product that it was receiving in that year. The total product is reduced; the share taken by labor is not reduced. Obviously, somebody else's share is bearing all the reduction.

Leisure Time

The wage-earning class, in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, may not be very much better off than in 1939, but it is not worse off, in respect of the goods and services which it consumes. And it is immensely better off in respect of the amount of leisure time which it enjoys.

The result of paying to labor an unchanged amount of money in exchange for a reduced amount of productive effort is (when there are no other corrective factors operating) the constant pushing up of the price level for the things which labor buys. But every time the price level is pushed up labor regards this as a sufficient reason for the further pushing up of the wage level, so that the wage-earner shall continue to receive (in weekly "take-home pay" measured in purchasing power) at least as much as he was receiving before he cut down his hours and consequently his contribution to production. That he has succeeded in these demands, at least in all the well-organized trades, seems amply proved by the relation between average wages and the price level or the cost-of-living index. Measured in indexes based on 1935-39 in Canada, the cost-of-living index was 135.5 for 1947 and the average wage in ten great industrial employments was 183.4. The wholesale price index for the same year was 167.4; the cost-of-living index was kept down partly by the stickiness of retail prices, but more by the controls and subsidies which were still largely in effect for rents and foodstuffs. It will be apparent that the rise in wages greatly preceded the rise in prices.

"Hourly Earnings"

In Canadian manufacturing industry there has been a constant and rapid rise in "hourly earnings" (which are the actual *cost* of labor to the productive process) ever since 1940, and that rise has almost continuously exceeded the rise in the cost of living, so that except for a very slight drop in 1946 the *real* hourly earnings "adjusted by cost-of-living index" have continued well above the 1944 figure, which in turn was far above any previous record. But owing to the decline in average number of hours worked, the weekly *real* earnings, similarly adjusted, have remained fairly stationary for the past three years, and were in April (the latest official statistic) about where they were in 1943. Even at this figure they are more than 20 per cent greater than in 1939 and 1940, but not as high as in 1944 and 1945. (During the war there was of course a marked pressure for the longest hours that could be obtained.) In May 1946 working hours were 43.0 per week; in April 1948 they were 41.8, a decline of nearly 3 per cent; the rapid decline began about the middle of 1947.

This curtailment of working hours, which is mainly due to the insistence of the organized workers themselves as embodied in a combination of shorter-hour weeks and higher overtime rates provided for in labor contracts, is the chief cause of the reduction in production per man, which has been observed in all the advanced countries in the last few years. The London and Cambridge Economic Service estimates that in 1947 "each worker in British industry produced on the average 5 per cent less than he did in 1935." This is in spite of all mechanical improvements in the same industries, which must, one would think, have increased the *possible* output per man by at least 2 or 3 per cent in the twelve years in question. It corresponds pretty closely with what one would expect from the reduced working hours and the introduction of holidays with pay. A small part may be due to reduced discipline owing to the shortage of labor and the consequent difficulty of firing incompetent or unwilling help.

In Canada no part of the loss occasioned by this reduction in productivity is being borne by labor, which means simply that the whole of it is being borne by other factors in production. By and large, in spite of the shortage in production, the wage-earning class in Canada is living as well as it was in 1944 and much better than it was in 1935. In addition, its position has been improved by many other benefits which do not appear in the price of wages per week or per hour, but which do add to the cost of production to the entrepreneur or to the taxes—which are still mainly paid by the other classes. These are the provisions for health, for old age pensions, for family allowances, and in general all social welfare services which improve the economic position of the worker, to the extent to which they are not paid for by himself out of his wages.

The Larger Share

What is happening is that the wage-earning class has made labor scarce, by refusing to sell more than 40 hours of it where from 44 to 48 hours of it were sold in 1935. It has done so in a society which in all these thirteen years has been in desperate need of labor—first for preparation for war, then for war itself, and since for repairing the ravages of war. In this market of restricted supply and heavy demand, and with a currency system entirely untied to any precious metal and unregulated by any free flow of international transactions, labor has been able to secure for itself, out of the pool of goods and services which it helps to produce, a much larger share than it is actually entitled to, by leaving a much smaller share to the other participants.

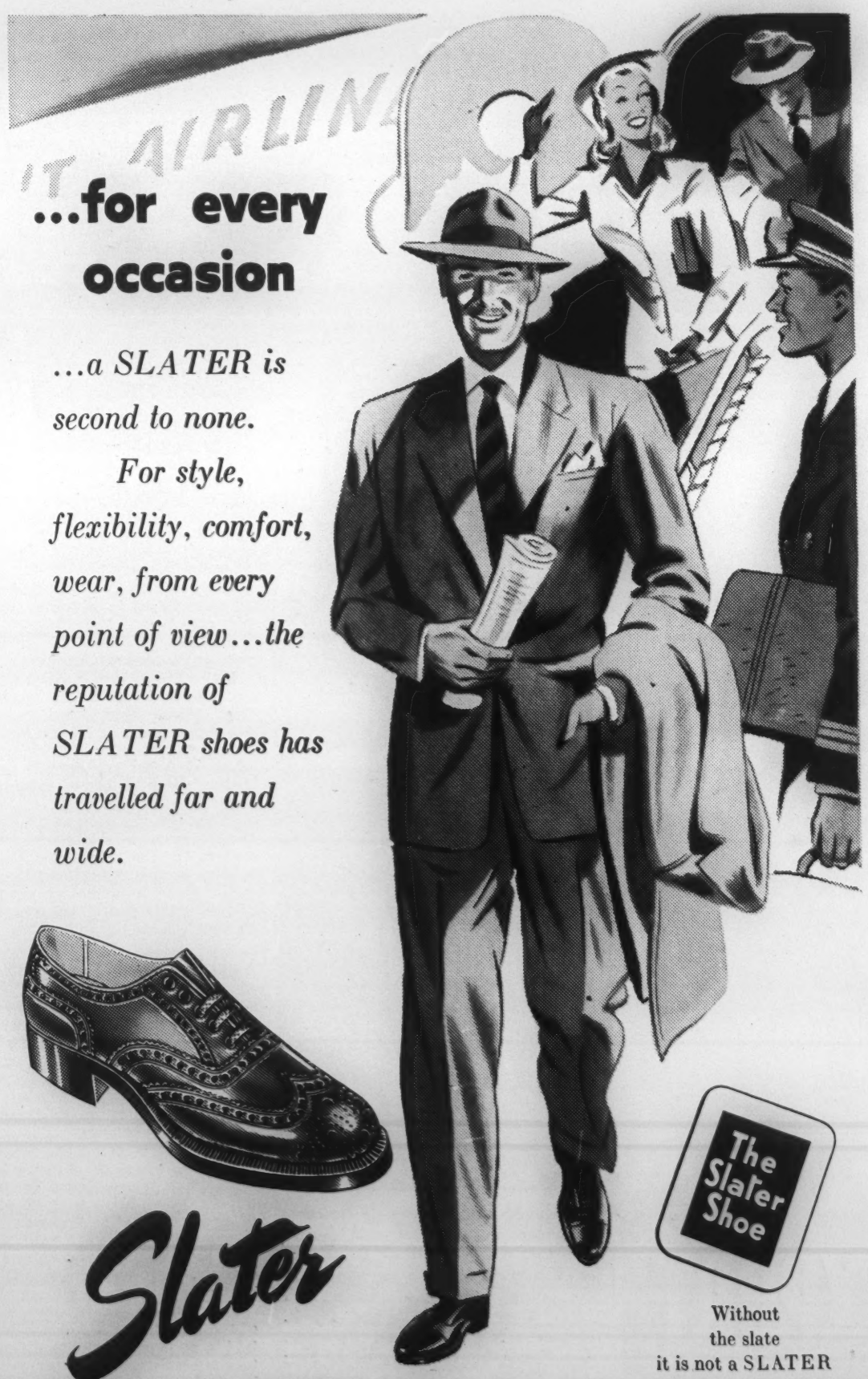
We have said "actually entitled to," although there is of course no moral law which lays down the precise amount that labor, capital, enterprise and management are entitled to out of any year's produce. The normal regulating factor is the increase and decrease of the offered supply of each of these items; but that factor can perform its regulating function only with the aid of a stable monetary system. When such a system is functioning, capital will not be adventured unless the remuneration offered is sufficient to attract it, and savings will not be saved unless the interest rate is adequate. There are signs that the interest rate has passed its minimum and cannot be kept below 3 per cent much longer. As for the flow of adventure capital, it has almost dried up so far as the wealthy individual, always in the past the key to that situation, is concerned; but the effect is obscured by the vast amounts of adventuring that are being done, with cheaply borrowed money, by government credit.

The truth seems to be that the productive system in these countries, operating today at something very close to 100 per cent of capacity (as that capacity is determined under conditions of full employment and a 40-hour week), is not producing enough to give labor what it is now getting, sustain the burden of government services (including a possibly greatly enlarged burden for defence), and pay enough for enterprise capital and savings to induce an adequate supply of both these important items *on a voluntary basis*. On the other hand it is a politically accepted doctrine that the share of labor must not be cut down and that labor must not be asked to do any more work in exchange for the present share. In the absence of a solid unit of currency (and the American dollar seems to us no less imaginary today than anybody else's unit), there is nothing to prevent these two conflicting demands of labor—for more goods out of less production—from going on pushing up the price level until some new factor stops the process.

Refusal of private persons to save and of private savings to adventure themselves will not this time do the trick. Governments will be called on to adventure more as private persons adventure less, and even to compel saving when private persons are unwilling to save. Governments will not dare to allow the share of labor to be seriously diminished even if they are perfectly aware that it is more than labor could get on a natural distribution. Governments will not dare to allow even the moderate degree of unemployment which would be necessary to bring wages and productivity into a normal relationship; and it is too much to expect that organized labor will voluntarily surrender any of its advantages, even if its more enlightened leaders are perfectly aware that they are advantages which could not be enjoyed in a free market.

Export Trade

Ultimately the countries whose labor costs are higher than others will find themselves in difficulties in securing export trade, but even that, while it may bring about a measure of realism in Great Britain, is not likely to have much effect in countries whose dependence on imports is relatively small. The kind of international trade which can influence prices and (through prices) wages is international trade with countries whose wage level and costs of production are importantly lower than the country to be affected. In this sense the international trade between Canada and the United States has no bearing on this argument, and the international trade with Great Britain very little, for both are countries with exactly the same labor conditions as Canada; and the two of them together account for 63 per cent of our total trade. Our exports to cheaper-labor countries will be largely foodstuffs, and eventually the small amount of purchasing power for Canadian goods which the producers-for-export will receive (when the world food shortage diminishes) will begin to be resented. But it will be blamed on poor weather, the tariff, the poverty of Europe, the incapacity or unorganized state of the farmers, and anything else except the true reason, which will be that industrial labor has manoeuvred itself into a privileged position and is receiving more *per unit of productive effort* than is justified by world conditions.


...for every occasion
...a SLATER is second to none. For style, flexibility, comfort, wear, from every point of view...the reputation of SLATER shoes has travelled far and wide.
Slater
For Men and Women
The Slater Shoe
Without the slate it is not a SLATER
SA.73

WASHINGTON LETTER

Main Plank Of Truman's Platform Is Still Control Of Inflation

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AS CAMPAIGN strategy outlines emerge from the special session of Congress, it appears more and more certain that President Truman will be pretty much in the position of a man running by himself.

Labor—particularly the C.I.O.—has been lukewarm about financing his campaign, preferring to put its money on congressional candidates who have a chance of winning. Democrats have also been slow to rally around the party leader. The South, through its civil rights revolt, seems to have been definitely written off so far as aiding the presidential campaign of Harry Truman. He will lack both the Southern Democratic spread-eagle orators and Southern funds in his effort to be elected.

Gloomy as this may appear for Truman prospects, the very practical political strategists of Governor Thomas L. Dewey of New York see a possibility of it working in Mr. Truman's favor. While they doubt if the President can put it over, they are on guard against a wave of public sympathy throwing valuable votes his way.

In a political atmosphere where Republicans who have been out of office for 16 years talk as though election of Dewey in November was an accomplished fact, the G.O.P. campaign-planners are fighting hard against losses through over-confidence.

The fine hand of Thomas Dewey was noted in the action taken by the Republican-controlled Congress on the special session. One group, headed by the House leaders, Speaker Joe Martin, majority leader Halleck and Representative Wolcott, head of the Banking and Currency Committee, favored a token session. They would have left Washington as soon as it was decently possible to get away after hearing the President's request for legislation. A minority favored taking action on such bills as housing. Apparently the session, with adjournment slated for mid-August, will be a compromise. It will be reasonably short, but little action will be taken on legislation.

Truman's Program

Dewey will doubtless argue during the campaign that the session was of necessity too short to take effective action under a discredited administration. Truman's tactics will be to belabor the Republicans for failure to act on housing, prices and other emergency legislation he sought.

Paradoxically, Dewey favors much of the social legislation sought by Mr. Truman, although in more modified terms. The special session has given him a needed opportunity to test his ability to get along with Congress. In the event of his election, it will be necessary for him to have a controlling rein on Congress, if he is to get across an effective legislative program.

Republicans are aware that it may be beneficial to the Truman campaign to get on the record his apparently hopeless bid for powers to control runaway prices, wages and credit.

Nevertheless, Republicans virtually said "No" in advance to the long-range housing and other bills on the presidential program. The president's request for anti-inflation legislation was the opening big gun in his election campaign, but the hostile reception from the Republicans was just as heavy opposition artillery.

There is a strong feeling among independent voters that the special session should be used to take action on legislation, rather than as a pre-election practice workout. After all, it is the people themselves who are paying for the session. And they are also paying the high prices and the high wages that prevail.

Critics point out that in his message to Congress, Mr. Truman said little about increases in wages that have accompanied other inflationary trends. When he mentioned full use of the production system, they charge that he omitted to point out that present production is coming from a work-week of 40 hours or less.

While it has not emerged as a controversial campaign issue as yet, Republican supporters call attention to the fact that American overseas aid has contributed to the price and housing crisis.

Most people hope that the campaign does not engender any bitterness that will harm the foreign aid program which is designed to prevent further Soviet expansion. It is obvious that nothing can be done about the export of American commodities abroad, under the European Recovery Program, unless American foreign policy is to be undermined.

Overseas Obligations

Neutral observers see some unfairness in the President's failure to trace some of the nation's inflationary difficulties to her overseas obligations. It is to the credit of the Republicans that they have not made an issue of the Marshall Plan, for which all parties voted, but there are signs that it may yet get a booting around when the political infighting gets tougher.

Although he has shown no hesitancy about making inflation his main campaign plank, veteran observers recall that Mr. Truman has had some bad luck in the past on this issue. While he favors rationing and price control for meeting inflation, these controls are very unpopular when applied.

In 1946 it was an upsurge of opposition from the people themselves which resulted in the scuttling of the control system. The voters complained about the controls held over from the war. And when Congress refused to act on the price control legislation he sought, Mr. Truman lost no time in jettisoning the system. Despite this, the Democrats lost Congress to the Republicans.

It is extremely doubtful if the offshoots of controls: less production, black markets, scarcities, would be condoned voluntarily by the public. Controls will come only when the present inflationary trend gets completely out of control. And it seems to be well on the way.

The Republicans stick to the claim that retrenchment in government spending will help. What happens to the national price structure will determine if they can make that stick. Continuance of the current soaring trend may thus help to improve his slim chances of election.

Quite apart from an obvious lack of enthusiasm in his own ranks for his candidacy, Mr. Truman lacked complete support of his own party during his present tenure of office.

Many Democrats consistently voted in what the President calls the wrong way. There were 74 per cent of Senate Democrats and 56 per cent in the House who voted to override his veto of the bill barring outside salesmen and similar workers from social security coverage.

Congress did not vote directly on the Truman anti-inflation program either in the November-December special session of 1947, nor the session which ended June 30 last, yet the voting on individual measures has reflected lack of party unity.

Voted Against Truman

In vetoing the Republican tax reduction bill of 1948, the President argued that it was pro-inflation. Nonetheless, 27 out of 37 Democratic Senators cast their votes to override the veto, and in the House, 82 out of 166 Democratic representatives backed the overriding.

Eighty per cent of the House Democrats voted for the off-shore oil bill, which was opposed by the administration. More than 40 per cent of Congressional Democrats helped to override the veto in railroad anti-trust practices. Almost half of Democratic Senators opposed the President's proposal for displaced persons.

Mr. Truman has spoken feelingly of the ingratitude of labor. There are in his own party ranks, in addition to southerners who differ with him in civil rights, Congressmen who have long differed with him on legislation.

E. R. Milling (above), Business Manager of Consolidated Press, Limited, was elected to the Board of Directors of the company at the annual meeting, together with J. E. Corcoran, K.C., and N. E. Hyland. M. R. Sutton, President and Managing Director, E. L. Patchet, Vice-President and Treasurer, R. A. Daly and J. R. Meggeson were re-elected to the Board.

LONDON LETTER

£480 Millions A Year On Housing Is Worrying British Economists

By P.O'D.

London.

PRIVATE house-building is again to be permitted—at the old rate of one to four built by local authorities. But the houses are not to be built for sale, or even to let, except in cases where there is an urgent demand for them. What it amounts to is that people are to be allowed to have houses built for their own use, so long as the number of such houses is only one-fifth of those authorized for the area. Furthermore, the size and cost of these houses is strictly controlled.

This concession is officially explained as due to the progress that has been made with the government's own rehousing schemes. Under these some 20,000 houses a month are being finished; and the present intention seems to be to continue building at this rate, if the supply of labor and materials will permit it—also the supply of money.

The estimated cost of such extensive construction is about £480 million a year, and a good many economists are worried as to where all the money is to come from. But apparently Mr. Aneurin Bevan isn't. In spite of the promise that a cut would be made in the building program, he has once more been given a free hand.

Another concession to the private owner and private builder is that the limit permitted for maintenance and decorating work without a special licence has been raised from £10 in six months to £100 in twelve. At present prices the allowance of £10 went nowhere. People who wanted to have repairs made or rooms redecorated had to go without—or, as a good many of them did, have the work done by little "black market" operators. Established and reputable builders could not afford to take the risk.

Now, ladies bored with the color of their walls or paintwork can call in the regular builder and really let themselves go—to the extent of £100 a year. Not a lot perhaps, but almost any concession is welcome nowadays.

"Shock" Tactics

Once upon a time a prominent politician who described his opponents as "lower than the vermin" would have occasioned no surprise and very little resentment. In the good old days—or the rude old days, if you prefer—politicians were expected to be vitriolic. Their audiences liked it, just as spectators at hockey matches seem to like seeing the boys take an occasional swing at one another. It shows that their hearts are in the game.

Nowadays politics have grown tamer and more polite—in this country, at any rate. When Mr. Aneurin Bevan at Manchester the other day said that nothing could eradicate from his heart his "deep, burning hatred of the Tory Party" and that he regarded its members as "lower

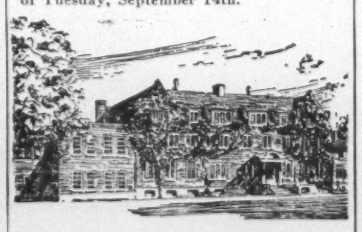
(*Continued on Page* 11)

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK OTTAWA
Founded 1891

The only independent school for boys in the capital of Canada. Boarders and day boys accepted.

Boys 7-18 prepared for the Universities, the Service Colleges, and Business.

Next term commences Wednesday, September 15th, boarders returning the night of Tuesday, September 14th.



For information concerning admission, scholarships, bursaries and Leonard Foundation awards, apply to
C. L. Ogden Glass, M.A., *Headmaster*

Club Whitesands
ON LAKE CATCHACOMA
ONTARIO'S NEWEST AND FINEST YEAR ROUND RESORT HOTEL
RATES $98.00 PER PERSON PER WEEK AND UP
FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION WRITE
MICHAEL C. McELLIGOTT
Resident Manager
P.O. BOX 790, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. CANADA

THE GROVE SCHOOL
LAKEFIELD
Nestling in the lovely Kawartha Lake region is this Residential Country School for Boys that has been turning out some of Canada's leading citizens since 1879.
The environment assures good health; the faculty offers sound scholastic tuition from Primary Grades to Senior Matriculation; and the broader training in religion, music and the arts is always kept to the fore.
FOR INFORMATION WRITE
The Headmaster
G. WINDER SMITH, B.A.
LAKEFIELD, ONT.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 14th.

HARTT'S *Year-rounder*
Featuring the Normandy hand-sewn seam with Hartt's fine craftsmanship, this smart shoe is "right" for every occasion.

The HARTT Shoe FOR MEN
AT BETTER SHOE STORES ACROSS CANADA • Factory: Fredericton, N.B.

Canadians' Amiens Advance First Sign Of Victory

By W. W. MURRAY

The Canadians' eight mile advance into the German lines on August 8, 1918, was the first sign of the German collapse to come. The advance at Amiens was a Canadian show, in which the Canadian Corps displayed all their dash and finesse.

Mr. Murray pictures the pre-battle training and the fighting on the "Eighth of the Eighth". This is one article in a series on famous World War I battles.

AUGUST 8 is one of the important dates in Canada's military story. Thirty years ago the Battle of Amiens opened on that day, and when one tells of Amiens one is bound to put the accent on the part played by the Canadian Corps. Amiens was the turning-point of the First Great War: from August 8 on, the German army was on the skids. It slid downhill faster than it had ever come up.

Earlier in 1918, the situation had been touch-and-go. Like von Rundstedt in the Battle of the Bulge, Marshal von Hindenburg took a final gamble. Using fresh troops liberated from the Eastern Front after Russia signed the separate peace of Brest-Litovsk, the Germans smashed at the Anglo-French junction-point west of St. Quentin. They followed their successes there with other attacks west of Cambrai, at La Bassee in Flanders and around Rheims, in the Champagne district.

For a time it looked as if the Germans were going to do what they had started out to do: destroy the British and French before the Americans began. The United States had declared war in April, 1917, but it was not until July, 1918—fifteen months after—that American troops began to make their presence felt in appreciable numbers.

Big battles were fought in the spring and summer of 1918, but the Canadian Corps wasn't in them. Actually the Canadians were enjoying the longest "rest" they ever had. Not all of them, though. Of the four divisions of the Corps only three "rested". The 2nd Division did not. They remained "in the line", on the ridges below the Scarpe River, south-east of Arras, where they built up for themselves a remarkable reputation for successful raiding.

Other absentees from the "long rest" were the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. They were busy keeping the Germans from capturing the strategic city of Amiens. Meanwhile the Corps lived a gentleman's life throughout the summer. There were occasional bleak moments, of course. Trench-digging, carrying-parties and the like were sometimes called for, chiefly during those unpopular periods when, shuttling from place to place, battalions found themselves at Etrun, the "Y" Huts, Agnes les Duisans, Anzin St. Aubin or other spots near Arras. But life in general was pleasant.

Field manoeuvres were a daily chore. Then, in the middle of it all, came the Greatest Show on Earth. This was nothing dreamed by Phineas T. Barnum, but the Canadian Corps Sports on Dominion Day, 1918, at Tincques, near Aubigny. Sir Robert Borden was present. In his "Memoirs" for the 1st July, he quotes his Diary:

"A most wonderful day. First with Currie to Vimy Ridge . . . Then to Tincques where there were 25 to 30 thousand Canadian troops. A natural amphitheatre, a glorious day, sports wonderfully arranged and organized. Duke of Connaught came at 1; magnificent guard of honor . . . "

This "magnificent guard of honor" of four officers and 100 other ranks was provided by the 1st Brigade, and commanded by a Toronto officer, Major P. Norman Alexander M.C., of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Something Up

However, these days could not last. To their disgust some battalions were sent forward to relieve British units on Vimy, a bitter let-down after weeks of open-warfare exercises.

Units were suddenly whisked out of the line, and began to disappear mysteriously from their old stamping-grounds in the Arras area. It became known that some had gone to Ypres. Estaminet keepers and lorry-drivers plumped for the Ypres Salient as the next scene of Canadian operations. And since these were normally the unfailing sources of the troops' information, what they said was accepted without question. Besides, didn't men getting back from leave confirm it? The Maple Leaf Club in London, the bar of the Savoy and the waiting-rooms of Victoria Station, where the most intimate secrets of Allied strategy were loudly and volubly discussed, reverberated to the intelligence that the Canadians were going to take back Kemmel Hill and do other equally spectacular things in the Salient.

The disappearances continued. By train and bus battalion after battalion were spirited away, to fetch up finally in an obscure village, if they were lucky, south-east of Amiens. Mostly, they were dumped into the woods and told to make themselves comfortable. Only, they mustn't light fires by day because the smoke swirling above the trees might disclose them to German observation balloons. And they mustn't light fires by night because the red glow might disclose them to night-flying aircraft.

Under United Nations supervision, representatives of Jews and Arabs meeting to divide the harvest in the no-man's land in the Latrun area. At left, U.N. representative Major George Malizsewski of Lowell, Mass.

On succeeding nights during the first week of August they sneaked forward from one wood to another, getting closer to the front with every move. Take a look at Gentelles Wood, which is on the Amiens-Roye Road, a few miles south-east of Amiens, on the morning of August 7.

Here, concealed by the foliage, was a hive vibrant with warlike activity. There were scores of tanks, hundreds of guns of every calibre, from the 18-pounder to the 12-inch howitzer, ammunition dumps, engineering material and, above everything, troops by the thousand. Everybody was crowded in there, assembled secretly over a period of many weeks.

During the morning the secrecy was lifted. Battalion and battery commanders gathered their troops around them and told them what it was all about. The Canadian Corps had been shunted from Arras to Amiens, and here at 4.20 a.m. on August 8, they would deliver a surprise attack against the Germans astride the Luce River. On their left they would have the Australian Corps, and to the left again, on each bank of the River Somme, some very famous British divisions would extend the fight northward.

The Terrain

The swampy River Luce intersected the Canadian front. The country rising out of its marshes was high and undulating, dotted with woods and seared with sunken roads. Recalling the "Eighth of the Eighth," by which the first day of Amiens has been known ever since, the names Hangard, Demuin, Aubercourt, Marcelcave, Beaucourt, Ignaucourt and Cayeux-en-Santerre come readily to mind.

At twilight the Canadians moved out from their arboreal hide-aways and headed for the Assembly Area. The night was quiet. Except for the roll of gunfire near Villers Bretonneux, where the Australians were putting the finishing touches to a show that had engaged them for some days, there was no noise whatever. Three o'clock in the morning of August 8 saw a low mist rising.

As the minutes passed, the noise of the tanks came to the ears of the infantry, waiting in their jumping-off positions. They rumbled forward, their roar merging into the bursts of machine-gun fire engaged in just for that purpose. Overhead, contact aircraft were already in action.

The barrage opened at 4.20 a.m. Through the fog shells screamed overhead, descending in a torrent of bursting metal on the German lines. The smoke, mingling with the mist, enveloped the country in an almost impenetrable blanket. The one feature of the first day of Amiens that stands out is the chilling fog: even in the full light of dawn, which came slowly enough, vision was limited to less than 50 yards; and in the valley of the Luce to no more than five.

The German artillery response was feeble. A few batteries fired blindly into the fog, but for the most part the enemy's guns were silent. Counter-battery work which Brigadier General A. G. L. McNaughton had elevated to a fine art was never more effective than at Amiens. McNaughton's system was responsible for destroying virtually all the German artillery on the Canadian front.

The advance progressed, and the German defences were overrun. Topping the rolling hills, driving before them groups of demoralized Germans, waves of Canadian infantry swept irresistibly forward. Soon the way was open for the exploitation of the initial success.

The ordinary noises of battle became drowned in a loud drumming of hoofs, in the jingle of harness and the clash of swords. Above the dust-clouds rose the glitter of lances and column after column of cavalry galloped over the crossings of the Luce, mounted the slopes on the other side and, extending into line, disappeared into the blue.

Eight miles was the Canadian penetration into the German lines on the "Eighth of the Eighth."

The Battle of Amiens marked the first serious collapse of the enemy. On the whole, they did not fight well. It was said afterwards that a big factor in their demoralization came from the very successes they had gained in their spring offensives. They had been told the Allies were exhausted, they were shocked when, overrunning Allied territory, they came upon almost inexhaustible stores of everything. Ludendorf called August 8 "the black day of the German Army", and Ludendorf was Hindenburg's right-hand man. It was all of that.

Amiens was a great victory. As one reflects on it from a distance of thirty years, its stature increases, and so also does the memory of the men of the old Canadian Corps to whose bravery, resourcefulness and hardihood the triumph was very largely due.

University of Toronto
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO
Ettore Mazzoleni, *Principal*
SENIOR SCHOOL
Dr. Arnold Walter, Director
Professional training for specially gifted students.
Three-Year Courses in Piano, Strings, Singing, Composition, Chamber Music, and Opera.
Artist's Diploma of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.
Faculty includes KOLESSA, PARLOW, DE KRESZ, VINCI, WALTER, GOLDSCHMIDT, GEIGER-TOREL.
Tuition and Maintenance Scholarships from $125. to $750.
For Syllabus and information, write to
The Senior School, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto
135 College Street, Toronto 2B, Ont.
4-S

Free from Fleas-
Since Hector was a pup!

Sure, Hector's looking proud. Why not? He's *never* had trouble with fleas. Both he and his master have a right to take a bow—wow!

Their anti-flea campaign began with Hector's first bath—with Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Soap. It killed the pesky parasites. Then, dustings with Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Powder to guard against unwelcome new arrivals. This safe, but powerful ONE-TWO treatment kills fleas fast—you can depend on it.

Sergeant's offers you a complete line of 19 reliable products for giving your dog the care he deserves. Each one is the result of 73 years' experience, careful research and testing by consulting veterinarians. That's why, with dog owners everywhere, Sergeant's name means better products for man's best friend.

• *It doesn't take much in time or money to keep your dog healthy and happy. Let Sergeant's FREE Dog Book help you. Ask for your copy at drug or pet store; or write Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd., Malton, Ontario.*

Sergeant's DOG CARE PRODUCTS

Meisterschaft COLLEGE
MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII
Make Early Application for Fall
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
2 ST. CLAIR AVENUE EAST • • • TORONTO, CANADA

PICKERING COLLEGE
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Pickering College offers a complete educational programme for boys from nine to nineteen years of age. An experienced staff, seasonal athletic activities, vocational guidance, hobby and club groups, library service, and careful medical supervision assure parents that the individual needs of each boy receive fullest consideration.
Early application for future vacancies is essential.
AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th
ROBERT E. K. ROURKE, M.A., HEADMASTER

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Right to Union Security Not Based On Union's Political Opinions

IN YOUR editorial, "Rights and Behavior" (S.N., July 3), you "doubt whether the C.C.F. . . . or the C.C.L. . . . would endorse the view concerning the union shop and the check-off which was expressed in the brief of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees" before a recent Conciliation Board.

You give three quotations: (1) The union shop and the check-off "would give the Brotherhood that ultimate in union recognition and security to which it is entitled by virtue of its record in the railway industry." (2) The right to the union shop and the check-off is subject to the basic condition, "If the union is willing to receive any competent person into its ranks." (3) The right is also subject to the "condition" (the word is yours, not the Brotherhood's) that the employer shall preserve his "right to select his own employees and not be required to hire people whom he may not wish as employees."

The third point is not a "condition" at all, merely a description of the union shop. Under a union shop agreement the employer is perfectly free to hire anyone he pleases, unionist or non-unionist. He is equally free not to hire anyone he does not want. The union has no more to say about it than you have.

Your second point can be dealt with almost as briefly. Many unions deny membership to persons of bad moral character; some deny it to Communists or Fascists. (I presume you would not object.) Subject to those qualifications, can you produce any evidence for supposing that the C.C.L. or the C.C.F. would not endorse the Brotherhood's statement?

As for the first quotation, the argument you quote was only one of several the Brotherhood advanced. The Brotherhood certainly argued that, in this particular case, where the union "has now been in existence for nearly forty years," and "is a stable, mature, disciplined union which has adhered faithfully to its contractual obligations," it is entitled to the union shop and the check-off. It did not argue that other unions in other circumstances may not be entitled to the same thing for other reasons. A record of "correct behavior" is certainly one factor, especially when the record covers forty years. But there are others, among them the behavior of the employer, which may be such that the union never gets a chance to establish a good record. The Brotherhood once asked for the union shop and the check-off in a case where it had come into the picture only a year or so before, but had about 98 per cent membership and faced a bitterly hostile employer. Had it no claim there?

I am certain the C.C.L. and the C.C.F. would both endorse what the Brotherhood actually said. I am equally certain that neither would endorse what you seem to make it say.

You appear to insinuate that the C.C.L. and the C.C.F. think a union is entitled to the union shop and the check-off "by virtue merely of the fact that it has been chosen as the bargaining agent, . . . that it is a union of wage-paid employees, . . . that it has large political influence, and subscribes to the funds of the C.C.F." When and where has the C.C.L. or the C.C.F. said any of these things? To suggest that either has ever argued or even implied that the right to union security depends on a union's political influence or opinions, or its contributions to the C.C.F., is simply monstrous. (Incidentally, the Brotherhood does not subscribe to the funds of the C.C.F.)

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY,
Director of Research,
Canadian Congress of Labor.

Perfect as a Berry

MR. LEAVENS' contemptuous reference to the Twenty-Third Psalm as a "chapter in the Bible" argues an imperfect appreciation of poetry. He should read the life of the much maligned Tom Paine, who knew better. The psalm is a lyric, "perfect as a berry and radiant as a dewdrop."

Vancouver, B.C. R. G. DUNBAR

Hearing Aids

I HAPPEN to be Secretary of the Canadian Federation for the Hard of Hearing, an organization in which we try to be right up to date about hearing aids. I am astonished to read, at the head of some verse by J. E. P., that "hearing aids bear a 25 per cent luxury tax." (S.N., July 3). It would seem that the poet does not hear perfectly, himself. The only legal tax on hearing aids is the 8 per cent Sales Tax. They are not even subject to customs duty. The maligned government does show a little forbearance toward the handicapped.

Vancouver, B.C. LILIAN M. GODDARD

Mental Callouses

AS a onetime fellow artillerist of Mr. Kay's, who subsequently saw the light and transferred to the Air Force, may I be permitted to decry his somewhat pathetic devotion to his outmoded bombards. It is pleasant to note the successful military indoctrination of your contributor in that a soldier should have full confidence in his weapons but one contemplates with some satisfaction the consternation of Mr. Kay should his beloved 25-pounders suddenly sprout wings. He does not seem to realize that this is precisely what the Air Force has brought about.

Mr. Kay's extremely readable and equally unreasoned discussion of war (S.N., July 24) discloses only an attitude which would readily abandon the mechanized artillery tractor in favor of horses or mules. His mind operates only on fixed lines; he should take his eyes from the dial sight and look into the skies where tomorrow's methods of making war will be found. In War Mark I callouses developed on the "flat feet" (Mr. Kay's phrase) of the troops; in motorized War Mark II—elsewhere; neither, it seems, have prevented this ailment from spreading to the mentality.

Shilo, Man. GUNNAR GUNNARSSON

B. C. LETTER

Era Of Gold Rush And Rustling Recalled By Gang Ranch Sale

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

GANG RANCH, reputed to be the largest cattle enterprise in Canada, has been sold for $725,000 to W. Studart, of Montana, and F. Skelton, of Idaho. The transfer includes 45,000 acres of deeded land, 1,000,000 acres of grazing lease, 5,000 head of cattle, and all the essential equipment and buildings.

The vendors are the Western Canada Ranching Company, Ltd., an English concern which bought it in 1888 from the heirs of Jerome and Thaddeus Harper, who established themselves as cattle barons in British Columbia in the sixties. Mines, lumber mills, and flour mills were part of the assets at the time of the English purchase.

Situated about seventy miles northwest of Clinton, the Gang Ranch has been an important part of the history of Cariboo. The hospitality of the owners has always been proverbial, and has occasionally been abused by the type of homesteader known as "grubliner," who lived easily by riding from ranch to ranch and putting in a few days taking it easy at each place, moving on when the owner began making pointed suggestions about doing a bit of work.

Old-timers do not agree as to the origin of the name. Some say the place was so called because the first gang plough in the Cariboo was used there, but others insist the name was well established much earlier. It was certainly known as the Gang Ranch in the seventies.

The brothers Harper drove cattle into British Columbia in the sixties to supply the market created by the Cariboo gold rush, buying their stock in California and Oregon. They had the pick of the country for ranch land, and they were good pickers. One of their places was near Cache Creek, between Ashcroft and Kamloops, and the other in the Chilcotin district which, with many later additions, developed into the Gang Ranch.

Jerome Harper's first brand was "J H," and it is on record that a large number of his steers were rustled by a neighboring rancher whose recorded brand was somewhat similar.

In 1876, when gold mining had slumped and cattle prices were at a low ebb, Thaddeus Harper conceived the idea of driving 800 head of cattle from Cariboo to Chicago, a journey which he figured would take eighteen months, including a winter stopover in Idaho. The Chicago market collapsed before the drive got half-way there and Harper swung his surviving beeves westward to California.

Until the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway started operations about thirty years ago the Gang Ranch had to drive cattle one hundred miles to Clinton, whence they were shipped to Vancouver via C. P. R. The beeves lost from 70 to 100 pounds on the journey.

One of the new owners will take over the duties of manager. W. A. C. Holland, who has been the boss for many years, has long wanted to retire for health reasons, but the English owners were reluctant to let him go.

Dracula's Cabin

Five years ago a bunkhouse at Port Coquitlam, forty miles east of Vancouver, was temporarily abandoned. Bats took possession of the attic, and eventually formed one of the largest colonies in the west. Five thousand of the flying mammals were killed by cyanide by vermin exterminators recently, but the fetid smell will linger for weeks.

Nudists' Convention

Any Canadian who is a sincere believer in the therapeutic effects of sun rays is invited to communicate with the secretary of the Canadian Sunbathing Association, 1564 East Tenth Avenue, Vancouver. He's Ray Connett, a letter sorter, who has been an active nudist since 1940, and who was one of twelve Vancouver delegates to the third annual convention of nudists held in Spokane. Other Canadian centres represented were Calgary and Edmonton, and there were nine groups from United States cities.

The convention was held on a mountain top seven miles from the nearest paved highway. There were no unofficial observers, and the delegates spent most of the off-business time playing volleyball, badminton, pitching horseshoes, swimming in a glorified hole, and just plain lolling around.

The nudists take themselves seriously. Any applicant for membership undergoes a severe screening, and all who are suspected of unworthy motives are rejected. A married man must have the consent of his wife before he can join, and vice versa. As a rule they make a joint application, and do some advance stripping in the privacy of their own homes so as to get used to the idea before doffing their clothes in company. Their adjustment is very rapid. Most of them believe nude swimming will be common on public beaches in a generation or so. A few of the others are more pessimistic.

About 500 nudists belong to clubs scattered throughout Canada, and of these 150 live in British Columbia. The Vancouver group numbers 35, and there is a club in the Fraser Valley, one in Victoria, and a very discreet one in Prince Rupert. Vancouver's oldest member is a widowed grandmother of 69, and there are a few teen-agers whose parents belong to the cult. Gatherings are held in a country glade half an hour's auto ride from Vancouver.

The nudists have been disappointed in their search for a roof in the business section where they could absorb sun rays in the raw. Naturally enough, they want a spot where peepers would have to be in an airplane to see anything.

Veterans' Success

Of the 38,000 veterans who received help from the Department of Veterans' Affairs to enable them to pursue academic studies at Canadian or U.S. universities, 8,000 have elected to make their homes in the States or in other countries. Dr. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, made this disclosure while attending the National Conference of Canadian Universities in Vancouver recently.

Seventy-seven per cent of the 31,800 veterans enrolled in 1946-1947 were successful in their examinations, many passing with honors. Ten per cent had supplementals, and 13 per cent failed.

From now on the number of veterans at the universities will steadily decline. Fewer than 1,000 are expected to register for the first time in 1949, and only a few hundred in 1950.

Healthy Cattle

Only 58 of 65,000 B.C. cattle tested for bovine tuberculosis were found to be diseased in tests conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture. This shows the cattle to be the healthiest in the Dominion.

There has never been an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the province, and constant precautions are taken against this scourge.

Training Results in Job and Other Writing Successes

"With my N.I.A. Course still unfinished, I have secured the position of reporter in Renfrew, a thriving industrial town, for the Ottawa Journal. Also report special Renfrew news for the Globe and Mail in Toronto. In addition, I report building and commercial news for the Daily Commercial and Building Record at Toronto. This brings me a monthly income of $100, but that isn't all. I have had some short articles and stories accepted by the Renfrew Mercury and Globe and Mail, and, due to N.I.A. training, won a contest." Mrs. Ethel I. Sullivan, 84 New Street, Renfrew, Ontario, Canada.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns."

Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business, homemaking, hobbies, sports, children, travel, local, club and church activities, human interest stories, as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The story is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by *doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive* style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?

Our Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking the test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A. (Founded 1925)

NOTICE TO CANADIANS

Newspaper Institute's operations in Canada have been approved by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and to facilitate all financial transactions, a special permit has been assigned to their account with The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

Free

Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y., U.S.A. Send me, without cost or obligation, your Writing Aptitude Test and further information about writing for profit as promised in Saturday Night, Aug. 7th.

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss _____

Address _____

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 98-M-598

Copyright 1948 Newspaper Institute of America.

They'll always admire a well-groomed head

The well-poised, well-groomed men who use Ogilvie Method Hair Preparations, get the admiring glances, everywhere.

For the busy executive . . . the athlete . . . the man who has a hair problem—for all these types, Ogilvie Method specialized preparations for men are a sure-fire aid to clean, healthy, well-groomed hair.

A few minutes a day with Ogilvie Method scalp tingling Special Preparation brings new vitality to any man's hair . . . removes dandruff too!

With all Ogilvie Method Hair Preparations, a little goes a long, long way.

Ask for Ogilvie Method Hair Preparations for men at all good drug and department stores.

Ogilvie Method

NEW YORK WASHINGTON TORONTO

Canadian Distributors Lillico Limited
380 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

148

MARITIMES LETTER

Signs Of Times Are Sadly Evident In Cemeteries Of Fruit Trees

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

EVANGELINE would hardly know the old place now. Everywhere throughout the Annapolis Valley, which once produced 3,000,000 barrels of apples in a good year, the highways are lined with cemeteries of butchered orchards. 400,000 trees have already been destroyed, and 250,000 more are expected to go, in the next 3 years. It gives the countryside a curiously melancholy aspect, because nothing has such atmospheric suggestion of the small farmer's forlorn grind as an apple tree with all its green lopped off in preparation for the grim reaper. When the bulldozer does arrive, toppling the trunks with its cobra-swinging blade and depositing root clumps about the soft green fields in great jagged clots, the scene has a more tortured appearance still.

But the farmer can hardly be condemned for thus offending the eye of the casual motorist, when last year's apples averaged him only two something a barrel, scarcely enough to cover the wear and tear on his arches climbing ladders—to say nothing of fertilizer, spray, pruning, and time out to lecture pro or con the methods of the central Marketing Board. Are they charging a prohibitive price for the fruit, or are they selling it too cheap? Are executive salaries too utterly fancy? Is the management affected with that uncaution about questionably justifiable expenditures (like the cold storage plant at Coldbrook) to which all people handling pool funds seem susceptible? On the other hand, what would he have done without the Board's efforts in wartime? And is he not culpable himself, for clinging to such practices as the use of barrel as container, than which nothing more ingeniously awkward for heading and handling, or more perfectly adapted to bruising of contents, could be humanly devised?

Funeral Expenses

Nor can the government be blamed for encouraging this destruction by payment of $4 per tree funeral expenses (about the cost of tidying up the field, if you don't take into account the cremation value of the corpses). Since the loss of the British market and the inroads of outside producers, the government has been saddled each year with a staggering surplus of processed fruit.

All of which is not to say that the industry is to be entirely rooted out. Some of these trees had run their course anyway, although with good care the productive period of an apple tree is approximately that of a politician. And some of them are, as the professional consolers put it, "not dead, but only sleeping". Their skeletons will be frame grafted, and in 4 years again bear a full crop; the showy red varieties this time, which the local public has come to demand nothing else but. The old days, however, when every country kitchen was garlanded with leis of dried apples, are gone for good; and now the N.S. farmer relies for sure profit on nothing but butter and beef.

An interesting sidelight is his unique twinge of satisfaction at the public howl over price of these products. The public wouldn't feel the same outrage over the advanced price of a movie ticket or a lipstick. If he were to strike, they'd cry "baby-starver"; they don't do that, not with the same virulence, when other strikers pinch the stomachs of the young just as surely, if indirectly. Commendably or not, his satisfaction is a little like that of "the old standby" Aunt Aggie, who, despite that special bitterness they feel if just once she refuses to sit with the children (with similar recalcitrance in the rest of the family they'd be merely annoyed), persists nevertheless in her ridiculous plan to go out herself. And how satisfied would they be with the profit on a pound of butter, freight rates making the price of dairy ration what it is today? I understand that one farmer tried feeding his cows crushed diamonds. It was far cheaper, but the city folk fancied they could taste it in the milk. Imagination, of course.

Fur Farms

Another eyesore is the dilapidated fox or mink ranch, which once was as populated as the barn. The depression and the war both made fur fly; but hope was held out at the recent International Fur Conference at Charlottetown that emphasis on improved quality could stave off the industry's collapse. This conference, held in the province where Sir Chas. Dalton first started fur farming in 1874 and whose present premier is author of the fur farmer's definitive text (a copy present in some language no one could identify turned out to be a subtle expropriation by the Russian scientist, Generesoff), was interesting from many points. There was food for curiosity in discussion of the effects of herring, buttermilk, or apple cider, on the belly fur of the platinum; in modern methods of despatch to replace the rather brutal one of suffocation; and in the genetics of fox and mink, which are both incestuous and polygamous, though the male is relegated to the spare room except for a brief period roughly coincident with the Christmas holidays.

There was also cheer in the sight of competitors from all countries working together for the common good. Slight tiffs developed over possible U.S. imposition of a 37½ per cent duty on mink, similar to that on foxes. But more characteristic of the meeting's spirit was the decision that in joint advertising schemes, emphasis would henceforth be laid not upon furs originating in any one country, but on furs in general.

Here again the color business came up, as with the apple. Norway's Omar Brager-Larsen who, with the support of Molyneux, plugged the first freak platinums into popular acceptance, told how a single skin once brought $11,000. Mr. Jan Lindstrom, purchaser of that pelt, smiled wistfully. Last year the average platinum brought forty. Now if some Island farmer, in the cross-alloy of recessive traits with which he is constantly experimenting, could come up with another variation like that—say, something just a shadow off pea-green—the industry would be in clover. Incidentally, Island lovelies demonstrated to an audience which included Viscount and Lady Alexander that they could model a blue frost mink sling cape as only they can who have been born to the Koh-i-noor.

Incredibly Average

Yesterday I asked a friend of mine, a geographist doing research in the Maritimes, what he had found our particular differential. His reply was that he loved us, but that that was just it, he couldn't get any *angle* on us, we were so "incredibly average". (He meant a very high average, I should add.) There's something in it. Feature writers occasionally try to quaint some of us up, especially our fishermen and waterfront "characters", but it's no go. Even the female characters beloved of novelists, on our waterfronts, are so practical it's said that many of them wear "nurse's" shoes. Even our phoneys are never uniquely phoney—if you discount the hostess at a small town "dinner" (where imitative protocol is as rigid as the first marcel) who wondered if she had an appropriate dish to pass the "bons mots" around in.

But hold now, what's he talking about? Where else would people refuse to get together to eat so much as a lobster without first selecting a "Queen"? Where else would an expedition assemble to ferret out the haunts of the wormless cod? Where else would a crowd gather to eavesdrop on the arias of a Polish domestic, quarantined in an immigration hospital with mumps and serenading the poop deck of the *Aquatania?* Where else would you find a culprit like "Sugar Dan" hitch-hiking back and forth with the sheriff between Dorchester (which declined him because of illness) and Sydney (which declined him because the jail was already full), with a rejection slip from Dorchester marked "left in error"?

To be serious though, what have we got that enchants such disparate personalities as philosopher John Dewey and actress Jessica Tandy? They wouldn't come all this way to see a picturesque rock or a limpid marsh. Maybe we are incredibly unique. Maybe that's it, we got rhythm. Maybe we are incredibly untransmutative. Maybe that's it, we're "a rock in a weary land".

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8)

than the vermin", he profoundly shocked nearly everyone outside his own Party and a great many in it.

His lapse is considered a deplorable exhibition of bad manners, and also a major political blunder—as it very well may be in these days, when the Socialists are courting the floating vote. And yet, and yet, I cannot help feeling a little sympathy with Mr. Bevan, who has publicly expressed his surprise that he should have been taken "so much amiss".

He belongs to the bygone age of the bare-knuckle fighters. In the political ring nowadays gloves are obligatory. Mr. Bevan may not be "a bonny fechter", as Alan Breck called it, but he's a fechter right enough, who doesn't believe in pulling his punches. Not good form, I admit, but there is something rather exhilarating about it.

Relief For Gardeners

Gardens are lovely but very perishable things. Two or three years of neglect can turn a beautiful old garden into a wilderness. Nature seems to hate gardens, and is always trying with a sly and relentless persistence to bring them back to lawlessness and disorder. Hedges run riot, flowerbeds become choked with weeds, paths are overgrown, lawns are soon no more than rough patches of meadowland. And there are few things so desolate and depressing as a neglected garden.

The one defence against nature's lawless infiltration is constant work and watchfulness; and not many people can afford this on any considerable scale nowadays. At Lympne, for instance, the late Sir Philip Sassoon had a lovely garden on the slope looking southward to the Channel, a lovely garden and beautifully kept—by something like 35 gardeners, or so I have been told. And there are many other far bigger and more famous gardens in the country. How are they to be cared for?

To meet this need the National Trust and the Royal Horticultural Society have formed a Gardens Committee, which will take over and maintain beautiful gardens whose owners are no longer able to keep them up. The chief condition will, as usual, be that the public is to be allowed to visit them. An appeal is being made for funds.

Nationalized Coal Loss

Grim prophets, who for a long time have been predicting a loss of about £25 millions on the first year's working of the nationalized coal industry, have not proved to be very far out in their dismal calculations. The National Coal Board has just published its first annual report. It shows that the loss on the year was £23,255,500. In 1946, the last year of private operation, the industry showed a profit of £15,343,000. This is a reversal that seems to call for quite a lot of explanation.

There are, of course, excuses to be made for the Coal Board. Its members took over an enormous and highly complicated task at the most difficult possible time. Besides, they have had to submit to a constant political pressure which has not made their work easier. Left to themselves they would hardly have adopted the five-day week, for instance, which has proved to be the biggest single item in the mounting bill of coal costs.

From every point of view, except that of the miners themselves, the five-day week has been a failure and a disappointment. It has not seriously diminished absenteeism. It has not prevented unofficial strikes. It has not produced a better and more co-operative spirit in the mines. About all it has done has been to increase the cost of coal.

Public confidence in the Coal Board has been rudely shaken by this first annual report. People see that the only way in which the coal industry can be made even self-supporting is by raising the price of coal to the point where it becomes a heavy burden on the domestic consumer and, what is much more important, on the British manufacturer. How is he to hold up his end in a more and more competitive world market, if his primary costs are so much increased? Of course, if the British miner were to produce a lot more coal—as he easily could.

Hatfield Hall School
COBOURG
A Boarding School in the Country for Girls from 8 to 18 Years of Age.
Re-opens Thursday, September 9th
For prospectus, please write to the Principals

Postman Braves Fumes, Rescues Stricken Woman

WINS DOW AWARD

WILLIAM CAIRNS
OF TORONTO, ONTARIO,
carries young housewife from gas-filled house, then applies artificial respiration

Postman William Cairns was anxious to finish his rounds. Ordinarily he would have been through around noon but the heavy Easter mail made his task more difficult. When he came to the Sparks home on Westmoreland Avenue he opened the front door slightly, threw a parcel in and then started to rush on. But something stopped him. Opening the door again, he staggered back from the heavy smell of illuminating gas.

FINDS UNCONSCIOUS WOMAN

Taking a big gulp of air he entered the house. Heading for the kitchen he found 19-year-old Mrs. Sparks on the floor — unconscious! He tried to pick her up but the gas began to make him feel sick . . . and he had to rush to the veranda for air. Entering the house again he managed to carry Mrs. Sparks almost to the door . . . but again he felt dizzy and had to go out to refill his lungs.

The third time he was successful in getting the woman outside. He placed her on the veranda floor, ran to tell the neighbours to phone for help . . . and then returned to the victim and applied artificial respiration until firemen arrived to relieve him. 50 minutes later the young woman regained consciousness.

For his unselfish and gallant actions we are proud to pay tribute to William Cairns of Toronto through the presentation of The Dow Award.

The gas fumes were too much for the brave 27-year-old postman. Twice he staggered to the door, sick and dizzy, and filled his lungs with fresh air.

Finally he got the unconscious young woman out to the veranda. There he applied artificial respiration until firemen arrived to take over the task.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

SPORTING LIFE

Why Let The Ladies In?

By THADDEUS KAY

As the regular conductor of this department, Kimball McIlroy, is unable to be with us this week, we are printing instead a contribution by the literary critic and military writer, Thaddeus Kay.

THE ancient Greeks had the right idea, but as so often happens they let their women talk them out of it. They decided, when they organized the first Olympic Games somewhere around 776 B.C. to bar women not only as participants but as spectators. Women were not permitted to sit in the stands, occupy nearby vantage points, or even peep through knotholes. Though barbarians were welcome to attend the Games, women were not allowed even to cross the Alpheus River and approach the site. The penalty for violating this altogether reasonable statute was death. Thus for many years the Olympics were conducted in an atmosphere of pleasant masculine tranquillity.

The Greek women, who probably wouldn't have walked across the street to see an Olympic Game if it hadn't been forbidden them, began as a matter of course to plot and to plan. One Pherenice, the mother of a competitor for the boxing crown, dressed herself up in men's clothing and acted as a second for her son. No one suspected the ruse until, the boy having emerged victorious, she embraced him with suspicious enthusiasm.

An investigation was quickly followed by a trial, but Pherenice beat the rap with some typically feminine double-talk about mother love and that sort of thing. The judges contented themselves with a ruling that in future all trainers would have to appear naked at the Games, which made masquerades like Pherenice's rather difficult but only postponed the deluge. Before many years had passed, some soft-hearted Olympic official instituted the original Ladies' Day, and ever since then the ladies have been not only permitted, but even encouraged, to attend athletic contests.

That this is a serious mistake no man in his right senses can doubt. It is bad enough to sit in a sports crowd made up largely of members of the fair sex; it is far worse to accompany one of them to some event or other. If you are not barraged with silly and inconsequential questions, you are embarrassed by your companion's unladylike and generally very vocal enthusiasm. Women should simply not be permitted at games.

In the first place, women have no competitive sense at all. They are, even vicariously, poor losers and graceless winners. They select one individual or team as their favorite, and from there on nothing their idols do can be wrong and nothing the other guys do can be right. If their team loses by ten touchdowns, the breaks must have gone against the poor boys. If their pet goaltender is not even as efficient as the Ancient Mariner, who stoppeth one of three, then there's obviously something wrong with the lighting at that end of the rink. If a pitched ball cuts beautifully right through the heart of the plate, while their hero stands like a graven image with his bat resting comfortably on his shoulder, they are all for leading a lynching party in pursuit of the umpire who calls it a strike.

WHICH brings us to my second point, that the presence of women at sporting events constitutes an unnecessary hazard to the life and limb of participants and officials alike. Women are given to virulent partisanship, hasty action, and violence—a dangerous combination. Anyone who doubts the truth of this charge has never attended a professional wrestling match.

Just why wrestling should stand so high in feminine preference is obscure, but stand high it does beyond question. That any woman in the world knows a wrist-lock from a flying mare is doubtful. That the average wrestler is not a romantic figure is plain to the naked eye. So we come inevitably to the conclusion that wrestling's charm for the ladies lies not so much in what goes on inside the ring as in the unexcelled opportunities for vigorous action outside it.

Recognizing this fact, wrestling promoters habitually stage bouts between a "villain" and a "hero". The latter is usually young, has a nice smile—for a wrestler—and wrestles very cleanly. The "villain" has cauliflower ears and a broken nose, and is given to such tactics as belaboring the hero with a ring stool or strangling him between the ropes. It's all in fun, of course, but what happens to the poor villain when the irate ladies in the audience occasionally get their hands on him shouldn't happen to a dog. He is scratched, pummelled, brained with umbrellas, pop bottles, and other objects not previously nailed down, reviled, and, in some cases actually on record, threatened with lynching.

All this, mark you, from members of the "gentler" sex. No, if women are to continue to attend such spectacles as wrestling, insurance rates on the lives of athletes will have to be raised. Failing anything else, a special extra surcharge on all tickets sold to women might do the trick.

Women, too, are argumentative. The average male may disagree violently with a referee's decision, he may mutter a few derogatory observations on the unfortunate official's habits and antecedents, but he soon calms down and forgets it. Not so your lady fan. The offence may have occurred early in the first period, but she is still screaming about it in the last, to the extreme but impotent annoyance of her neighbours. There is the case of the female hockey fan who shouted at the referee: "If I was your wife, I'd give you poison!"

To which the referee very sensibly replied: "If I were your husband, I'd take it."

He showed remarkable self-control in merely giving a restrained answer to a disputatious and provocative statement. There were a number of other things he might have said, most of them unprintable in a family journal.

Women are too demonstrative to be allowed to attend exciting events in public. What they may want to do while listening, say, to a hockey game in the privacy of their homes is one thing. What they do before several thousand perfect strangers is quite another. At the conclusion of a Dominion hockey final not very long ago the male members of the capacity crowd were stunned and shocked by the sudden appearance on the ice of a corset. Presumably it was thrown there by someone of the fair sex, though whether it was carried—loose—expressly for the purpose, or removed on the spot in the exuberance of victory, one hesitates to ask. In any event, joy in unexpected victory was here being carried much too far.

Nor is the average woman ashamed of this unseemly demonstrativeness. Quite the opposite. Examine any newspaper photograph of a cheering crowd. Observe the exemplary calm of the male, in contrast to the open-mouthed, hair-tearing excitement of his feminine counterpart. Nine times out of ten, she has been thoroughly aware of the presence of the camera. Not only is she undisturbed at having her picture taken under such circumstances—as often as not she is putting on a special act for the camera.

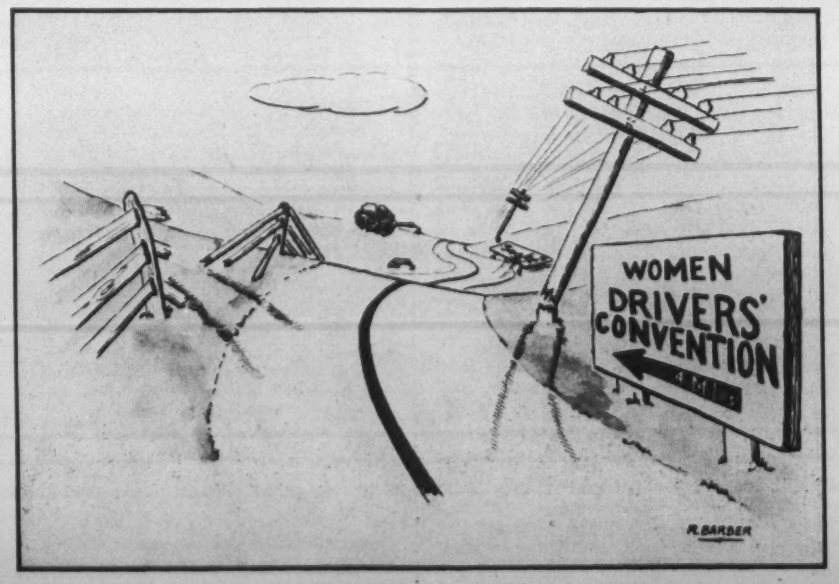
LAST, but by no means least, most women have only the vaguest idea of the finer points involved in hockey, baseball, or rugby, however enthusiastically they may shout suggestions and criticism. A fair co-ed may grasp the essentials of Einstein's relativity in two lectures; two seasons of regular attendance at rugby games will not dispel for her the mists which enshroud the double-wingback. She will never get it out of her head that the sole purpose of the huddle is the telling of dirty stories, nor that a punt which happens to go between the goal-posts must count a few points for one side or the other.

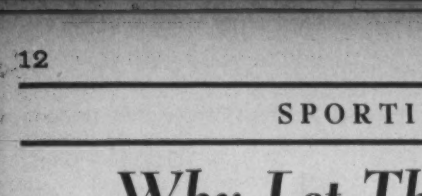
One of the most frustrating experiences which can befall a man is to attempt to explain to his bewildered but suspicious companion just why everyone stands up before the seventh inning of a baseball game. Almost invariably, when the crowd gets to its feet she heads for the nearest exit. The man asks her where she's going. She says she's going home; the game's over, isn't it? He says that it certainly isn't. She asks why, then, everybody is standing. He explains patiently that this is the Seventh Inning Stretch. She asks what that is and how it got started and what it's supposed to accomplish, and of course there she has him. He makes vague allusions to the fine old traditions of the game. She points out, practically, that even fine old traditions must have started *somewhere*. He says it's just been forgotten. She shakes her head and sits down again, but she's far from convinced that the game *isn't* over, really.

Look at her reaction to over-time, no matter how much she may be enjoying whatever game is being played. The average male spectator is delighted if a game goes into over-time or extra innings, both because the score is tied and the game made thus additionally interesting, and because he's getting more for his money. Not so the lady. Over-time upsets her sense of the fitness of things. A hockey game consists of three twenty-minute periods and a baseball game of nine innings. To play any more than that is of dubiously masculine logic.

Granting, as we must then, that the ordinary woman sports fan is in a complete fog from start to finish, why does she insist upon inflicting her unwelcome presence on the competitors and her fellow-spectators? The reasons are those noted above. She has an opportunity to make an uninhibited show of herself in public, to vent her frustrated domestic spleen on helpless officials, and to release her feminine potential of violence under ideal conditions.

Just what can be done about it is something else again. The Greeks made the original blunder, and generations of men have suffered for it ever since. If promoters can't be persuaded to refuse tickets to women—and they can't—the only solution would appear to be a voluntary organization of males pledged under no circumstances to attend sporting events in female company. If anyone founds such an organization, I'll be happy to join it. You can find me down at the ball park almost any evening, with my wife.





and with them the need for getting youngsters' clothes ready. Don't forget to use

Cash's WOVEN NAMES

on all clothing and belongings, for identification and safeguard against losses. Easily sewn on or attached with No-So Cement. Order Early!

From dealers, or CASH'S 438 GRIER ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

CASH'S NAMES	3 doz. $1.65; 6 doz. $2.20;	9 doz. $2.75 12 doz. $3.30	NO-SO CEMENT per tube 25c

BRANKSOME HALL

A Residential and Day School for Girls

10 ELM AVENUE, TORONTO

Junior and Honour Matriculation

also

Junior School—Art—Music—Household Economics—Secretarial Course—Swimming Pool—Skiing at School Farm—Skating. New property of six acres just added.

School re-opens Thurs., Sept. 9th

For illustrated calendar write the Principal

MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

KING'S HALL, Compton

Boarding School for Girls in the Country

Situated in the Eastern Townships near Sherbrooke. All grades to Senior Matriculation. Individual courses arranged if desired. Domestic Science Course for those not wishing to matriculate. University trained staff—Supervised sports—Indoor pool—Riding and Home Farm.

Principal: MISS A. E. GILLARD, B.A.

For Prospectus apply to Secretary

COMPTON, QUE.

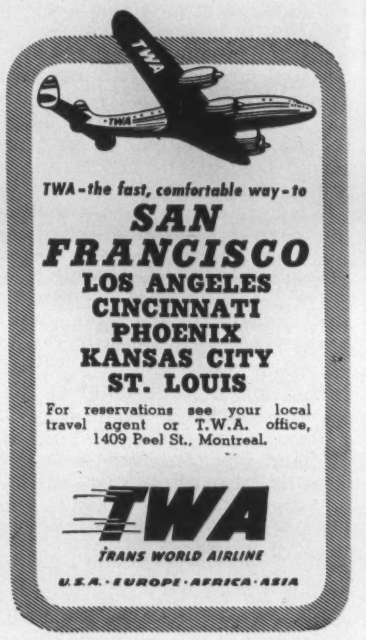
Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Offerings submitted upon request.

BANKERS BOND CORPORATION LIMITED

Business Established 1912

304 Bay Street, Toronto
Telephone AD. 6267



TWA—the fast, comfortable way—to

SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
CINCINNATI
PHOENIX
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS

For reservations see your local travel agent or T.W.A. office, 1409 Peel St., Montreal.

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINE
U.S.A.·EUROPE·AFRICA·ASIA

For a portrait of Women in the Public Eye

Ashley & Crippen

Photographers

196 BLOOR ST. WEST - KI. 6113

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster — H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.

Applications are now being entertained for boys who will be ready to enter Ridley in 1948 and later years. Fall Term opens Tuesday, September 14, 1948.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1889

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

2-4b

THE WORLD TODAY

A Visit To America Might Do Stalin A Lot Of Good

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE impression one gains at the present stage of the Berlin crisis is that Western military moves and continued efforts to negotiate a settlement have for once established a nice balance between firm determination not to be coerced and readiness to conciliate differences.

This has been done barely in time, for we have reached the month of August, the favorite month for launching war in Europe, when with the harvest safely in there still remain many weeks of the best campaigning weather. The ominous unknown factor has always been whether the Soviet leaders had decided to strike this year for the domination of Europe.

Possibly new Big Four talks will have been announced before this is in the hands of the reader, talks on the foreign minister level, or perhaps between the heads of state. But signs point to the Russians taking their time about these.

We know that, in essence, our envoys offered such talks with the prerequisite condition that the blockade of Berlin be lifted beforehand. Will not the Soviets demand a concession from us, in return for this "concession" we are demanding of them? Probably we would be willing to accept Soviet Zone currency in all of Berlin. But one would expect them to insist on a much greater concession: our halting of all moves towards the establishment of a West German state.

Are we willing to do this? General Clay said last Saturday, the day the Western ambassadors went to see Molotov, that no concessions had been made or considered, up to the present, on the formation of a West German state.

Working out Concessions

Clay went on to state American policy in new negotiations on a full-scale German settlement: "the complete political and economic unification of the country and the establishment of decentralized government federal in character and principle, are the conditions for United States agreement to a German peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation forces."

I think one can take from this that if the United States and the other Western powers are willing to sit down and make a new effort to work out a peace treaty for a unified Germany, they will be willing to suspend, at least for the period of negotiations, their moves to set up a West German state.

Between working out the concessions on which either side will insist as a prerequisite to new negotiations, and reaching agreement on the place of meeting, if it is to be between the chiefs of state, some weeks may elapse before the Big Four sit down around a table.

Mr. Truman's answer, to every press conference enquiry since Potsdam, as to whether he was willing to meet with Stalin has been that he would gladly welcome the Soviet leader to Washington at any time. Roosevelt travelled twice across the world to meet Stalin, once in Russia and once just outside, and Truman went to the Soviet Zone of Germany. Now it is Stalin's turn.

It always seemed to me, when the wartime meetings were being arranged, that it would be a wonderful thing to get Stalin to America. He might possibly have been so impressed by his friendly reception as to give up his ingrained suspicion that "capitalist" America was a deadly enemy of his country—though considering his nature I never put much hope in that.

At the very least, had he seen Washington, New York and some of the great factories of Detroit, his education must have been extended. He would have felt something of the power of the United States, and might have had a doubt or two planted in his mind about the decay and collapse of the system which had created this vast power.

Such a visit would still be a fine thing, and Stalin would get a better welcome than one might expect from today's news dispatches and commentaries. But it seems highly unlikely that, after passing up better opportunities—notably at the time of Yalta, when Roosevelt was still in office, and at the time of Potsdam when the tide of American friendship for Russia was still running high — that he would come today.

His intense preoccupation with his own safety is against it. Instinctively he may not wish to see the power and glitter of America. And in the position to which his propaganda machine has raised him, that of a semi-deity, others must come to him, as they had to come to Hitler. To his oriental mind it might seem that in going so far to meet another he must appear to be seeking favors, and acting through weakness.

Berlin–Ruhr Swap

No, at this time above all it does not seem that Stalin would come to Washington. He might, however, go as far as Fairbanks, Alaska, which was where the Americans wanted to hold the conference that eventually took place at Yalta.

How much could one expect from such a meeting of heads of state, or from another meeting of the foreign ministers? On the narrowest scale of negotiation, dealing only with the Berlin impasse, the Soviets are not going to lift their blockade and allow us to retain this bridgehead in the midst of their zone, making it impossible for them to use Berlin as the capital of an East German state or to properly establish such a Communist state with an island of Western democracy in the middle of it, without some equivalent position for themselves in the midst of our Western zones.

Almost certainly, they would propose a bargain to leave us in Berlin if we let them into the Ruhr, under some similar four-power control arrangement. That would allow them to veto our plans for restoring West German production, as a vital part of the Marshall Plan, the crippling of which, it is clear beyond question, is the most urgent aim of their present policy.

This would be too high a price to pay for our staying in Berlin, and it would be no settlement at all of the German problem. Quite the opposite, it would hamstring such efforts as are now under way, after three years of stagnation, to put at least Western Germany on a self-sustaining basis and on the long road towards democratic government. The expected Big Four negotiations, if they are to achieve anything more than avoidance of war this year, must go far beyond a swap of Berlin for the Ruhr.

What Soviets Demand

Can the Big Four, after the utterly fruitless wrangling of the Moscow and London Conferences last year, again take up the whole German question and all of its associated problems in Europe, with any real prospect of agreement? The Soviets reaffirmed their own demands in the Warsaw communiqué, only a month ago: complete German demilitarization, four-power control of the Ruhr, a provisional government set up by four-power agreement, a peace treaty and withdrawal of all occupation troops within a year, payment of reparations.

What compromise can be worked out between these aims and ours, partly restated by General Clay? The Soviets might accept a federal state, in place of the centralized regime which they believe easier to infiltrate and take over. But while we may be more confident now that the German people would put up real resistance to Communist domination, without the backing of our armies, as the French and Italians have done, we would have to be very careful about the guarantees of free elections.

The Soviets might reduce their last-ditch demand at the Moscow and London Conferences for 10 billion dollars in reparations from current production. But would they agree to reckon in the 7 billions which we estimate they have taken from Germany already, or to liquidate the Soviet Corporation, which has taken over 45 per cent of the remaining industry of the Eastern Zone, is running it in the name of the Soviet Government, and carting off almost all its produce?

Will Stalin Agree to this?

Under the heading of German demilitarization, will the Soviets agree to close down the uranium mines of Saxony, in which they are reported to be using up to 100,000 German slave-workers, in a fury of exploitation which indicates that this low-grade source may be vital to them? Will they agree to four-power inspection of industry throughout Germany, as they have refused to do up to now? Will they agree to disband the Paulus-Seydlitz Army of German prisoners which they still maintain —and how would we be sure they had done so?

In the provisional German government to be set up by four-power agreement will they insist on the inclusion of Communists in key positions, as they did in the provisional governments of Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania, set up under similar "agreement" and in every case with disastrous results for democracy? And if the state governments in their zone were Communist and those in the Western zones anti-Communist, could a federal system operate effectively, and what sort of "unity" would this bring to Germany?

As for the provision for withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany within a year, that can be dealt with in a sentence. The Soviet troops would be withdrawn to the Oder—30 miles from the end of the Berlin street-car line — while American troops would be withdrawn across the Atlantic.

But perhaps the greatest sticker of all would be the admission of the Soviets to four-power Ruhr control. We couldn't allow them the veto right upon which they insisted in the Berlin Control Council, and they would scarcely accept an arrangement which left them to be out-voted steadily by a three-to-one majority. We ought to be well warned against letting them into the Ruhr at all knowing their intense occupation to defeat the Marshall Plan and their mastery of all the arts of obstruction, division and strikes, with which to hamper production.

Retreat to Stronger Position

From the viewpoint of the security of the Russian state, as from that of disrupting the Marshall Plan and furthering Communist control of Europe, the vitiation of our exclusive control of the Ruhr—which could be restored to the greatest workshop of Europe within a few years—must be a paramount aim of Stalin's policy.

It follows that it should be our policy not to let Stalin into the Ruhr. We should hold the Ruhr to secure a satisfactory all-European settlement, or in default of that, to build up the power and prosperity of a free Western Europe, which could defend itself against Soviet onslaught—political or military — and in the end attract the Eastern countries back into the European community.

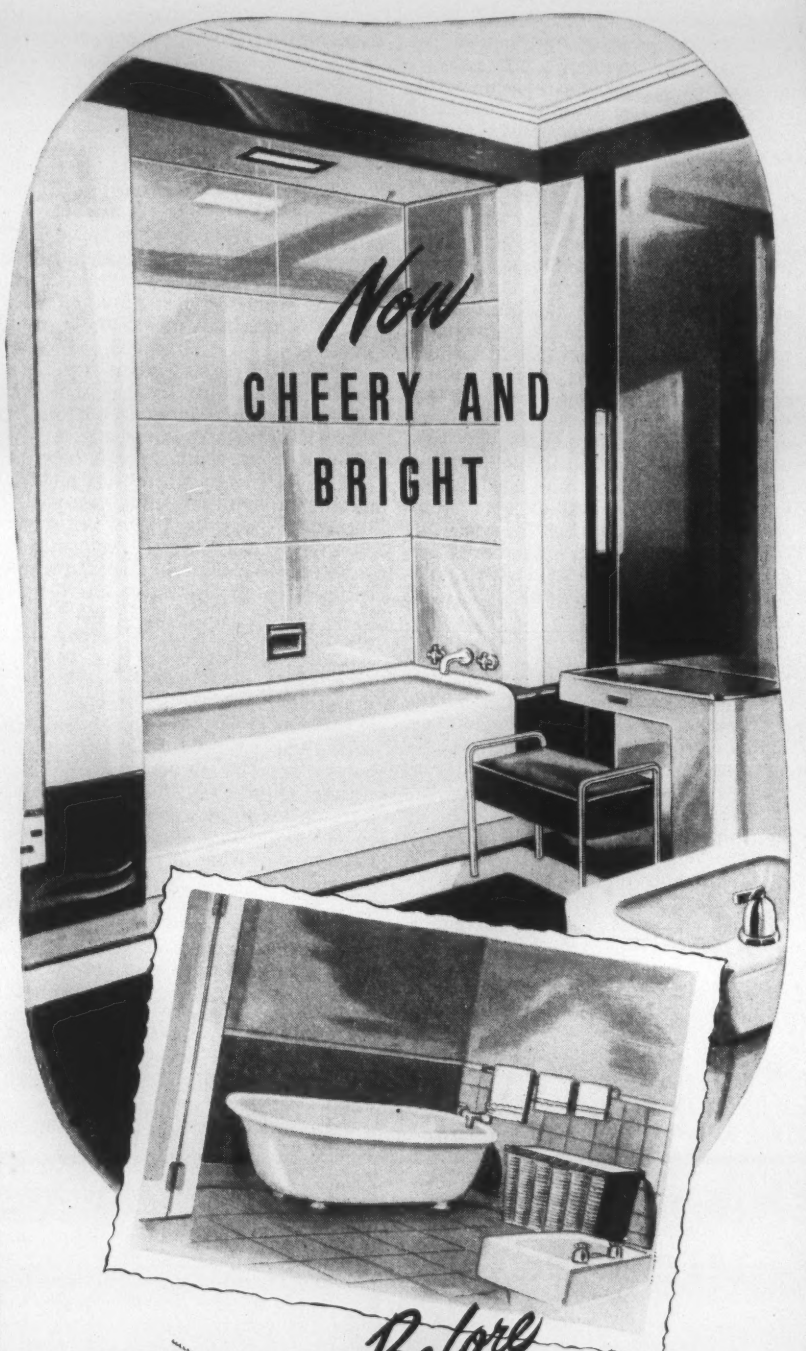
It would seem wise, therefore, to hold very restrained hopes of what may be achieved through another Big Four conference. Weeks and months from now we may still be clinging to Berlin through the air-lift. And for all the prestige loss involved in evacuating the city we may decide in the end that it will be wise to do this, to retain a sure control of Western Germany and the Ruhr, and assure the success of the Marshall Plan, in default of a genuine European settlement which would offer security from Soviet expansion, from a revival of German militarism, or from a Soviet-German combination.

The French, who have had some occasion to study the German problem, warn that once German industry has been restored, if only as potential and not actual military power, the West will have nothing to offer Germany except the Saar. But the Soviets will be able to offer her the former German territory now in Polish hands, and whatever she can take in the West. How could we hope to outbid the Soviets in such a competition, they ask.

Far more important, therefore, than staying in Berlin, is the close integration in Western Europe of such part of Germany as we control, and the maintenance of a position in which we can prevent any German-Russian combination. The current "cold" war to check Soviet expansion should not make us forget the recent titanic struggle against German ambition and ferocity. The brave stand of some tens of thousands of Berliners against Communist intimidation should not fool us into thinking that the German nation now loves us, and has either found its conscience or its road to democracy.

The Berlin air-lift gains us time in which to negotiate with the Soviets, to avert war and seek anew a German and European settlement. This time ought to be used as well for a reconsideration of our whole German and European policy.

But if we are to give up Berlin, it must be an orderly retreat to a stronger position. This stronger position can only be Canadian and American participation in a solid political and military pact with the countries of Western Union.



Pilkington Service Department

Created to aid home owners in solving glass problems and composed of a staff of experts, this department will answer all questions about any kinds of Glass.

Architects and Builders especially are asked to consult us.

This shining bathroom was once the drab room shown below. Pilkington "Vitrolite", Mirrors and British Polished Plate Glass worked the magical change. And now the decorative effect is both beautiful and permanent. "Vitrolite" is extremely durable, outlasting the building itself. Redecorating expense is, therefore, eliminated. An occasional wiping with a damp cloth keeps glass always lustrous, new-looking. When building or remodeling, consult your Architect about Glass.

Pilkington Glass LIMITED

Halifax, Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

For Glass and Service

High-Pressure Publicity Creates Mass Emotions

By GILBERT NORWOOD

People are now caught up in gusts of high-pressure publicity, little reckoning what it is all about or what hysteria may come to them as a result. Events and persons receive a press treatment that stimulates the public beyond all constructive thought or debate. Usually the effect will be seriously faulty opinion.

SUPPOSE that Dr. Johnson, taking the air with Goldsmith or Beauclerk one afternoon in Fleet Street, observed his favorite thoroughfare filled with an unusual crowd, whose steadily growing clamor announced the approach of some novel procession. Imagine further that his companion, after inquiry addressed to some decently attired person, brought back word to the Sage that a regiment of French infantry was marching through London.

Johnson (frowning): "And pray, sir, what brings the rascals here? I had believed His Majesty was at peace with King Lewis." To which Beauclerk, fingering his stock in great embarrassment, replies that the French government has just completed a demonstration of the ease wherewith England can be invaded, and that the London mob is congratulating these foreign experts. Suppose all this, and then imagine (if you can) Johnson's comments on self-destructive hebetude, with quotation from "Twelfth Night": "Are all the people mad?"

Crazy Dream

That crazy dream (minus, however, the presence of Johnson or, apparently, anyone else with half his commonsense) has been to all intents and purposes realized in our day . . . if, indeed, "our day" sounds not too ghastly in the ears of those who reflect how far we have descended during but fourteen years. It was in 1933 that General Italo Balbo brought his air-squadron from Rome to the United States, a feat which had no point or value beyond showing that, despite the Atlantic, Italian air-troops could easily bomb New York. Many of us recall the reception that he met in that city: not reluctant admiration, but a storm of sycophantic hysteria.

Were all the people mad? What caused them to rejoice in a closer prospect of destruction? We cannot quiet our dismay by pretending that what New York saluted was courage or skill or masterly organization. All these were present, true; but they had been exhibited times beyond number without exciting any such delirium. Is the conclusion, then, that Americans welcomed a possible war-like invasion? Yes: for the appalling fact is that they did not care. On that incredible day mankind entered an era of unprecedented madness. For though New York, like all other cities, now looks with very different eyes at the prospect of a bombing squadron's visit, nevertheless, many myriads there and elsewhere still harbor that fatal weakness which alone explains the Balbo incident. What is this weakness, and what its cause?

A new force now grips our life—a force which all feel, which most applaud, which some dread and condemn, but whose worst effect is seldom realized. That force is dominant publicity. The circulation of news has naturally been powerful, for good or ill, ever since men evolved society. But never until this century has the world known a dominant, an almost completely dominant, publicity; that is, a publicity which, instead of following events, directs them; which not only directs them but can, and often does, falsify their relevance to mankind's genuine concerns.

Left to themselves, practically all men and women desire that good things should happen and that bad things should not. But those who make a trade of publicity are chiefly concerned that things should simply happen, and that if they fail to happen they should seem to happen or be on the point of happening. Whether the events are good or evil is another question; and, for those publicists whose sense of duty is weak or missing, a question of small importance, if any. They seek to engender and keep alive in the masses a vague yeasty excitement, a giddy consciousness of the daily thrill. They succeed.

In America and Europe the majority live indifferent to genuine values, blind to the true import of events, feeling no surprise or resentment when their newspapers, after a few days' hubbub, suddenly drop Indonesia or juvenile murders or—since, as we said, perspective matters little—Sunday bands or a "wealthy recluse", turning to some other item on their list of stimulants. People are trained to live in a series of momentary fusses. If big things are afoot, or things which Publicity inflates to a seeming bigness, they are caught up, not by a train of constructive thought or debate, but by a convulsion of childish hysteria. Where is the spotlight falling now? What are the headlines shouting? Has someone averted a war, or knocked a ball into a hole? What does it matter which? This is life!

Intoxication

Thus, and thus alone, can we explain the glee of New York. The crowd spared no thought for the obvious meaning of General Balbo's exploit; it had nothing in view save the delicious intoxicating fact that something which the press had boomed was in progress under its eyes.

This threat, not merely to civilization but to the tolerable minimum of human decency, though familiar enough, has one feature that seems to have escaped notice—another miracle in an age that dotes on psychology. If this half-witted enthusiasm blazes round some person, everyone assumes that the celebrants are lavishing adoration and love upon the man or woman involved: a crude error, and (here lies the point) sometimes a dangerous error. It springs from laziness of mind, for the evidence against it stares us in the face. Remember how Rudolph Valentino was the focus of such a mania as never squealed even round Napoleon; then recall the savagery that desecrated his funeral. That horde of trampling, fighting, shrieking women had not loved him, that is plain; nor (of course) had they detested him. What strange passion goaded them? In such paroxysms, the multitude is not excited by the person boomed, but merely by the boom itself—by the spotlight, not by the actor. They are moths attracted by the lamp; they feel no wish to read the book whereon the lamplight falls.

The Popular Hero

No doubt, the central figure is dubbed a popular hero. Millions gape at him in news-films and press-photographs; he utters sprightly or bashful sentences into the microphone; medals, addresses and the freedom of cities may be showered upon him. All these honors are often enough deserved; but the crowds are collected by the maddening blare of publicity, and that alone, with no care for the man himself, his skill, nobility or courage. They are herded in a frantic stampede to the spot where that dazzling searchlight rests for a moment. What happened when Colonel Lindbergh triumphantly finished in Paris his immensely publicized flight across the ocean? Punctually there galloped up the usual maddened throng to surge about him with the familiar appearance of hero-worship. But the hysteria was too powerful, and shattered the illusion. Not only did these strange worshippers hack the aeroplane-wings to pieces for souvenirs; their buffalo-stampede came near to killing the supposed object of their idolatry. A friend of his struggled desperately forward just in time, shouting "Give the man a chance!" Those few words tell all.

Here it may be objected: "Such misinterpretation of crowd-emotion is stupid enough, but why did you call it dangerous a moment ago?" Because that supposed adoration centres now and again on persons whose popularity affects great permanent interests. The most recent Prince of Wales was for a good many years loudly and incessantly proclaimed the darling of all British subjects. Whatever he said or did was in the people's eyes right and charming. Indeed they styled him "Prince Charming", as if he belonged to a fairy-tale. At last he came to believe that they really thought so, and that his choice in marriage, whatever it might be, must therefore evoke universal applause. What a collapse ensued on that error!

Far Greater Risk

Later we have seen the beginning of another mistake, similar in origin and nature, but fraught with far greater risk. That South Africa's loyalty to the British Crown and Empire was unshared by a formidable minority in the country, no one could gainsay. A visit of the Royal Family to South Africa was arranged and carried through: its chief, perhaps its sole, purpose clearly was to win over anti-British citizens. At first these held grimly aloof from the rejoicings. After a time their reserve, at least partly, broke down: their leaders attended sundry receptions and so forth, using (of course) very courteous language. The visit was therefore described by publicists as having "welded all hearts" etc. They would have us think that deeply-rooted beliefs and emotions about the genuine and permanent political interests of civilized people can be melted into air by brass bands, garden-parties and Zulu dances. Proof that they are creating a dangerous error has not yet appeared, but appear it surely will, if responsible British people accept their doctrine and try to rely upon it in the work of practical statesmanship.

In view of the statement in the final paragraph that "Proof that they are creating a dangerous error has not yet appeared . . . ", it is of interest to note that this article was written before the defeat of the Smuts government in South Africa's general election on May 26. Dr. Norwood, M.A., D. Litt., F.R.S.C., is Professor of Classics and Director of Classical Studies, University College, University of Toronto.

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Graham Greene's Unhappy Man Illuminates A Moral Book

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE HEART OF THE MATTER—by Graham Greene—*Ryerson*—$2.50.

"POINT out to me the happy man and I will point out to you either egotism, selfishness, evil—or else an absolute ignorance." Thus soliloquized Scobie, the man who was doomed to unhappiness because he was supremely compassionate. He had none of those four defences. He could not inflict pain, and he was constantly finding that people of the helpless, dependent sort were establishing a claim upon him by their mere reliance.

As time went on their claims began to conflict with one-another, and because it was impossible for him to meet all of them he eventually found himself unable to meet any of them, and suicide became the only possible way out. That the people for whom he sacrificed himself were infinitely less valuable than himself is entirely irrelevant; it is need, not desert, that establishes pity. Scobie was the kind of person to whom such people cling just because they know that he is clingable.

But pity is not love. The two women in Scobie's life wanted love, which is an exclusive feeling whereas pity is inclusive, and consequently he was bound to fail them, and to hate himself for doing so. Mr. Greene builds up the inevitability of his story with the art of a highly experienced and dextrous novelist, but there are moments—after one has finished the book—when one wonders if it did not take too much building. One had the same feeling about "If Winter Comes" a generation ago.

The atmosphere of the rain-soaked

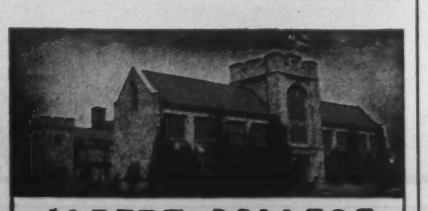
FELLOW IN PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Applications for the position of Fellow in Public Health Education in the School of Hygiene will be received until September 10th. Excellent opportunity for training and experience. Open to university graduates in Arts or Science. Stipend $1500. Write to Secretary, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto.

MOULTON COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
Enlarged Playgrounds
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 15th
For illustrated brochure, write or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

THE CHANTECLER
The Laurentians' Finest Hotel
45 miles north of Montreal 1 mile off 4-lane Highway 11.
- 400 Acre Wooded Estate
- Private Sandy Beach
- Year 'Round Sport Facilities

Capacity 150 in Hotel & Cottages
Room, Private Bath & Meals, Daily, Each
Sept 1-15. $9.50-13.50
After Sept. 15th; $8.00-11.50
Sprinkler protected throughout
Autumn reservations should be made now
Fully booked July-August
For illustrated booklet write Box 100, Ste. Adele, Quebec.


ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
Courses Offered
LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HONOUR MATRICULATION, UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY
Illustrated prospectus on request. Early registration advisable. Write to:
PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV. BERT HOWARD, D.D.
Co-Educational

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

A fine cigarette
Virginia Ovals

FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
V28

THE BOOKSHELF

North African port, the wartime pressures and horrors, the isolated white community and their jealousies—all these are not melodrama, as has been unjustly charged by some American critics, but they do create a very sulphury yellow light on the stage, which possibly obscures some hocus-pocus which would otherwise worry the audience. But it is a great book, and a profoundly moral one. Mr. Greene's skill in devising details to register poignancy is immense, and the naturalism of his conversations is breath-taking.

Spiritual Pilgrimage

By ROBERT AYRE

THERESE—by Francois Mauriac; translated by Gerard Hopkins—*Collins*—$3.00.

FOR years Therese Desqueyroux has haunted her creator and his readers. At the end of the first novel, acquitted of the charge of poisoning her husband, released from the prison of her own house but not from the prison of her guilt and passion, she is left to walk out into the street. But that could not be the end. Therese was too much alive. It was not only to satisfy the curiosity of his readers that Mauriac "sounded the obscure periods of her life" in two short stories, published in 1935, and two years later brought out "The End of the Night". Therese would not rest, nor let her author rest. In the last story, she is waiting for death. And yet this is not the end. It is not the step forward in the spiritual pilgrimage Mauriac desired; he wanted her to find "pardon and the peace of God", and he may yet see her soul at rest before she is through with him.

Gathered together in this one book, the four stories form one of the great novels of modern times, and this in spite of the fact that it has nothing whatever to say about national and international tensions, which to many poor perplexed mortals seem to be the only subject worthy of serious thought today. There is no journalism in "Therese"; it deals with human relationships on the personal plane. With the most penetrating insight, Mauriac pierces to the heart and mind of an extraordinary woman, a woman of complicated motives, who cannot be dismissed as a monster. Her creator himself describes her as odious; she corrupts, but she fights against her power of corruptions; she fascinates us as horror fascinates; but in the end it is our pity she has, not our condemnation. For the act that imprisons her, and her subsequent acts, spring from an almost heroic idealism and from a searing honesty that demands clarity of vision in others as well as herself. "I've always had a passion for tearing the bandages from other people's eyes."

Therese Desqueyroux is terribly alive, but Mauriac has not neglected his other characters. Her boorish husband, her daughter, her friends and lovers, even the psychiatrist and his wife, whom she affects without knowing it, are alive, too, fully realized, however brief their appearance. I do not know the original French, but I cannot think it has lost much of its subtlety, beauty and power in Gerard Hopkins' translation; it seems to me he has done a superb job.

Retribution

By THADDEUS KAY

THE SHORT TERM—by Arthur Baker—*Collins*—$3.00.

THE publishers sub-title this: "The Story of a Small Town Going to Judgment." I don't know just what that means, exactly, but the book isn't any such thing. It is the story of two or three characters in a small town going to judgment. It is a study in retribution.

All this sounds pretty grim. The book isn't. Mr. Baker's slant on the character and behaviour of his small-town people, and the narrative technique he employs in talking about them, are both novel and effective. If it wasn't for the serious underlying theme, the book could have been straight humor, and for the first few chapters it is.

There's nothing much to the plot. Art Green, a house-painter whose dissatisfied wife had begun to step out, is on trial for her murder. He didn't kill her directly but knows who did. Terry Olson, the evil and ambitious county prosecutor, knows Art isn't guilty but is determined to get a conviction anyhow.

That's all there is to it. Terry doesn't get his conviction because twelve good men and true turn out to be just that. Art's fading belief in general justice is revived, and he proceeds to see that "accidental" retribution catches up with the murderer, as it does also to the prosecutor, who commits suicide rather than face a well-merited charge of carnal knowledge.

Described that way, it all seems pretty earnest and involved, but Mr. Baker doesn't let it throw him. He develops the idea that a man's retribution catches up with him in direct ratio to the intelligence he possesses to understand his own evildoing. Judge Enos Goodell is intelligent, but does good works, and ends up happy and prosperous. Olson is intelligent, does bad works, and ends up dead. Sheriff Clay Cole's son, Tom, the actual murderer, is worthless and doesn't try to do anything about it, and so winds up dead too. Art Green is guilty of lack of insight where his wife is concerned, and loses her; he isn't guilty of her death, so he doesn't hang. Little Fred Haley, dominated by his first wife, regains his self-respect by dominating little Millie Platner; when he overdoes it and mistreats Millie, his little world collapses about his head, but since he hasn't the intelligence clearly to evaluate his own sins, he is saved from suicide. World Blaise is a drunk, but a benevolent drunk. And so on.

It's all too pat, perhaps, but pleasant. Mr. Baker writes amusingly. If his characters have a tendency to philosophize, and to become mere figures for philosophical argument, no one should particularly object, because the philosophy is sound, if not deep.

All in all, a very entertaining short novel.

Know Thyself

YOU AND PSYCHIATRY—By William C. Menninger and Munro Leaf—*Saunders*—$3.25.

A FOREMOST psychiatrist and an ex-Army public relations officer (of "Ferdinand the Bull" fame) have collaborated on a book which, while containing no graduate course in psychiatry, will make most of us know a little more of how and why we tick in an emotional and mental way. It should make readers understand their fellows a little better too, for "any way we play the game of life, the outcome will depend on the strength of personality." Personality is just one of many important subjects handled in this book with scientific thoroughness and clarity but with an intensely readable, sometimes even breezy, presentation. The information has a direct application to everyday life. If you are still looking for an easy-to-take book on psychiatry (there have been many in the past year), this one is a good buy.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

SERVING CANADIANS CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED THROUGH CHEMISTRY

With CHEMISTRY to brighten his way!

THIS LITTLE FELLOW is a lucky boy . . . with Chemistry and its products to serve him at every turn. The water he drinks and bathes in is purified chemically. Chemistry improves his food and makes the containers in which it is served; his nursery gleams with specially created paints and enamels. Nylon, "Cellophane" cellulose film and plastics add to his comfort, safety and enjoyment. And Chemistry, symbolized by the oval trademark of C-I-L will continue to protect and serve him throughout his life, its uses and value broadening with every passing year.

For instance
PLASTICS:
Those bright, clean, colourful toys that cheer each youngster's waking hour from babyhood to youth, are made from plastics . . . a product of modern chemistry with countless other household, personal and industrial applications. Plastics are a leading product of Canadian Industries Limited, 1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

IN-48-1

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

MUSICAL EVENTS

Big Little Symphony

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WE HAVE been intending for some time to say more about the Canadian Little Symphony than we were able to report after their last appearance on May 3 at the remarkably successful Festival of Jewish Music at Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto. Some time ago, Harold Sumberg, the talented founder and conductor of the Canadian Little Symphony, conceived the idea of creating "a small body of players which would have all the refinements of the string quartet but which would also include much of the color and somewhat of the sonority of the full-sized symphony orchestra." What Mr. Sumberg had in mind was the kind of a group that "Papa" Haydn led in the 18th century in the palace of Prince Esterhazy.

But with the more careful preparation and higher degree of technical competence evident in the performance of the players of today, both Haydn and his patron prince would have their eyes and ears opened if they could see and hear the Canadian Little Symphony.

Today, for a repertoire, such an orchestra can draw not only on the music of the old masters but, even more important for a young country's music vitality, on modern composers' work. At the present time there is a renaissance in music of this type and many composers are writing especially for the little symphony orchestra.

A sample program for the C.L.S. might include the following: Bach's "Overture to Orione", Haydn's Symphony No. 4 ("The Clock"), Mozart's "Figaro" Overture, Canadian composer John Weinzweig's "Divertimento for Flute and Strings" with T.S.O. flutist Gordon Day as the soloist, a fantasy of Gershwin tunes dressed up by Canada's Howard Cable, Shostakovich's Polka from the ballet "The Age of Gold", Delius's "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring", and—to touch everyone's heart — Strauss's "Blue Danube Waltz."

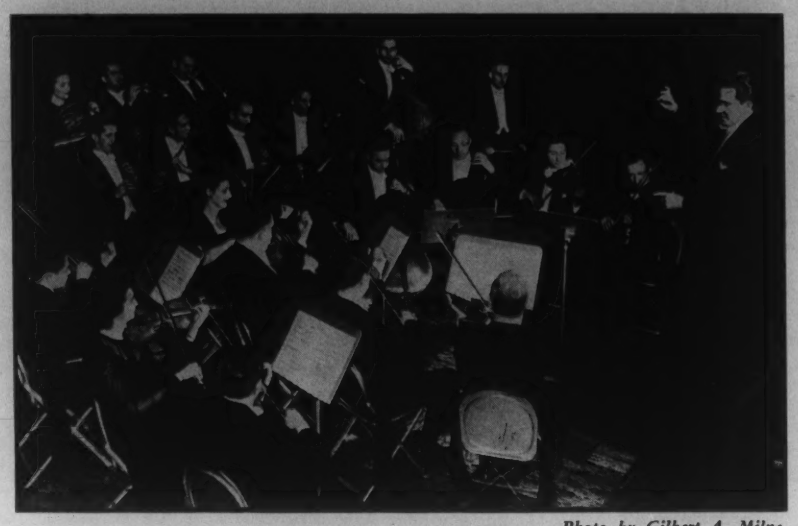



Photo by Gilbert A. Milne

CANADIAN LITTLE SYMPHONY

"The main purpose of the C.L.S. is to bring symphonic music, including the work of the Canadian composer, to the communities where such fare is never available," Harold Sumberg tells us.

To this end, a northern Ontario tour is being arranged now for next season. Major Brian McCool, Ontario provincial supervisor of music, has planned to have the Canadian Little Symphony appear on the Department of Education concerts.

Personnel of the C.L.S. is made up of an exceptionally fine body of musicians, many of them right out of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. But none has any greater breadth of experience and training than the conductor himself. In addition to study with many eminent European violin masters, extensive work with two of the most important musicologists of our time, Dr. Curt Sachs and Dr. Max Seiffert, has given Sumberg an excellent knowledge of the music of various ages and a thorough acquaintance with musical style of all periods. In the past Sumberg has been concertmaster of the Toronto Little Symphony, the Toronto Chamber Music Society and the Toronto Philharmonic ("Prom") Orchestra, as well as orchestral soloist on occasions. At present he is on the faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, a leading member of the T.S.O. and conductor of the C.B.C.'s "Symphony for Strings".

The Canadian Little Symphony is an important part of a trend now very popular in America. Throughout the U.S. the Little Symphony type of organization is fast gaining in popularity. Without the large budgets and endowments and the publicity and fanfare of the larger symphony orchestras, the Little Symphony labors, season in and out, for the benefit of composer, performer and ensemble musician, enriching art and the public.

Kolar at Prom

Victor Kolar, the Detroit conductor, completed two assignments with the Prom orchestra last week. With him the first week was the radio and concert soprano Vivian Della Chiesa. It was a somewhat jumbled program of orchestral items but the performance by the musicians was pleasing indeed. To some Mr. Kolar's directions on the podium, often accompanied by disconcerting mannerisms, may seem eccentric and distracting. Nevertheless, the music comes out fairly well for all that, with remarkable amounts of spirited rhythm, good sectional tone and, at times, sensitive responses. Last week's highlights were Corelli's Suite for String Orchestra and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture. Mr. Kolar wound up with his "Ford Victory March" and threw the book of orchestral clichés at his listeners, but the summertime audience genuinely enjoyed it.

The finest thing at last week's Prom was the singing of Brian Sullivan, handsome new Metropolitan sensation who took the title role in "Peter Grimes" last February. His apparent ease of tonal production was as remarkable as the power that he could muster so effortlessly. His arias (Donizetti's "Una furtiva lagrima" and Lalo's "Le roi d'Ys") were rendered with large amounts of dramatic emphasis, to the sacrifice, we thought, of good phrasing in frequent passages. Brian Sullivan's versatility, warmth of tone, and fine artistry were shown in numbers that too many tenors cloy with overdoses of sentiment—a spiritual, Greig's "I Love Thee," and "Rose of Tralee."

With the future in mind . . . choose a grey suit that has a new approach to line, add brown accessories for a new approach to color. Simpson's

Toilet Soap

Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.

ROGER & GALLET

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

PROMENADE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

THURSDAY 8.30 p.m.

HARRY FARBMAN

Guest Conductor

EDITH SCHILLER

Pianist

Res. $1, 60c - Gen. Admission 40c, 25c Heintzman's, Moody's (Arena Thursdays)

VARSITY ARENA

NAUSEA due to high altitudes, speed and sudden changes, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY

...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.

THE WORLD OVER

Oriental Cream GOURAUD

...beautifies the complexion. Your mirror will show delightful results.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

We win the Oscar!

Sani-Flush and I take the prize. We're a pair of pretty smooth actors. I sprinkle Sani-Flush into the toilet bowl—and Sani-Flush does the rest to perfection. Cleans away stains and film . . . disinfects thoroughly! What remains is sparkling cleanliness—odorless freshness. No rub or scrub. And that's for me.

Safe in all toilet systems. Good in hard or soft water. Every grocer has it. Two sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush

QUICK EASY SANITARY

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

Photo: Richard Averill Smith

WORLD OF WOMEN

Masses of Gay Blooms in the foreground, a sculptured figure atop a low pedestal set on an axis with a stone-bordered reflecting pool, a stretch of velvet smooth lawn . . . . all these catch the eye before it travels on to the long vistas which this garden so rich in trees presents . . . . Truly "a lovesome spot" under a midsummer sky!

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Vancouver's Fair Lady

By LYN HARRINGTON

"FAIR Lady" isn't merely a courtly phrase to Vancouverites. To many of them it means Miss Ida Rae, Secretary of the Exhibition and on the Executive Committee.

The fair? Ah yes, the 11-day Pacific National Exhibition which will be held this year in Vancouver from August 25 to Labor Day. "Your date for '48" is the current slogan for a fair which truthfully calls itself "Canada's show window on the Pacific."

IDA RAE

A bit of digging reveals that the Exhibition has a personality as unusual as Miss Rae's position. Other fair grounds may be run in manner like unto the P.N.E. If so the Ex doesn't know about 'em. Other women may have jobs identical with Ida Rae's, but not so far as she's aware.

She is the first woman to hold that position, and the Board members are still just a little surprised at their own broad-mindedness. Relatively few women hold executive positions in the sunset province. Actually, the job was created specially for her.

"Miss Ida Rae has been a tower of strength," reads the presidential report for 1946, "and her knowledge of exhibition work a great aid to all of us."

"Having been on the staff since 1930, naturally I'd pick up a lot of exhibition lore," she shrugs. "I practically grew up with the Ex."

Her first job was stenographer to the manager of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, which has become the Pacific National Exhibition. Up to three years ago, manager and secretary were one and the same. Although separate positions today, it still calls for teamwork.

Not tall but trim, hair graying a little, brown eyes alert with enthusiasm, hands that share in the conversation, that's Ida Rae. A spontaneous friendly person, she is not only capable and efficient, with a valuable critical faculty, but a gracious hostess with a well-conducted sense of humor.

"Considering it had a record attendance of nearly 600,000 last year," says Miss Rae, "it seems odd the P.N.E. isn't better-known in the East. But you see, during the war our buildings housed the Japanese and later the troops. When the buildings were finally returned to us in 1946, six years of grime had to be removed in time for the Ex. not a year later."

That housecleaning job cost half a million. Since then other extensive and expensive improvements have been carried out, and optimists set this year's attendance at 1,000,000. It is the second largest Canadian fair, and second largest on the Pacific from Alaska to San Diego.

When representatives of the P.N.E. went south to the Western Fairs Convention last winter, they hoped to pick up some ideas. It was quite a boost to discover how high the P.N.E. was rated abroad. They brought back a trophy won for their excellent photographic displays.

"But what does the Exec. . . . that is, the secretary to the organization on the Executive Committee do?" I wondered.

"The Board guides the work of the 23 committees, suggesting and coordinating various aspects, so that all finally dovetail together. I have to attend monthly Board meetings, weekly council meetings, and all the committee meetings."

All this without impairing that ready laugh, that delightful sense of humor. She was sparkling with excitement that moment, for the fashion show she'd been plugging had become a reality. With a flair for fashion, she even makes the "new look" palatable!

As secretary Miss Rae is also responsible for competitive exhibits, for the prize-lists, and for seeing that the prize winners get theirs. The P.N.E.'s prize list of $20,000 for agricultural prizes alone isn't peanuts.

Last year's fair was a thoroughgoing success. But that might be said of every fair they've held, from the beginning in 1910 when Sir Wilfred Laurier officiated at the opening. They cleared $8,000 that year. Today the "plant"—12 buildings and 162 acres—is valued at $2 million. It is 90 per cent self-supporting, which is something remarkable in fairs.

Year-Round Program

Here's the reason. It's no two-week affair. Between ice-skating and box lacrosse, the Forum is used year-round. You can roller-skate any time in another building. You can golf up to and including Christmas Day. You can dally in the shade, for the park is the pleasure ground of a densely populated community of small houses on three sides. Or you can study Indian arts and crafts in the truly outstanding Lipsett Indian Museum.

Certain facilities are on lease to private companies—midway and race track. The latter has a magnificent setting with Burrard Inlet and snowy mountain peaks beyond. Hard to keep your mind on the nags! The Gardens are rented out for various bouts, shows, concerts and meetings, and can seat up to 3,000. Annex-like is Callister Park, the Vancouver home of soccer. It draws a peculiar type of fans, whose vehement cheers are a murmured, "Well run, Jock!"

"You must be really fed up with the Ex. by the time all the spade-work's done, and it finally opens," I suggested sympathetically.

"Oh, no," she protested. "I've never been bored with it. It's like gardening—lots of work beforehand for the few days your flowers bloom. But worth it."

She should know, for her chrysanthemums take prizes in a city proud of its mums. Ida Rae is the kind that can turn to a number of things with equal skill. She's never without a bit of needlework to pick up at home. Yet she is a keen horsewoman, tennis player and golfer.

"I felt like Alice in Wonderland at the World Fair in 1939," she recalls. "Everything was on such a tremendous scale. Since the P.N.E. comes at the same time, I've never been able to attend the Canadian National Exhibition—but at least I've seen the buildings. We get a lot of our stimulation from fairs to the south of us."

American ideas have to be toned down to Canadian tastes and pockets, the Exhibition Members realize. "Ida Rae may be Scotch by birth," her associates say, "but her one vice is extravagance. She wants only the best for the Exhibition."

She laughs that off, "Just my sense of showmanship!"

Could be. She has it to a degree, built up by exercises with the Little Theatre Movement, with designing and creating wardrobes. Her mobile voice can become quite dramatic when she launches into a pet peeve—the chap who comes to the Ex. and growls, "Same old things!"

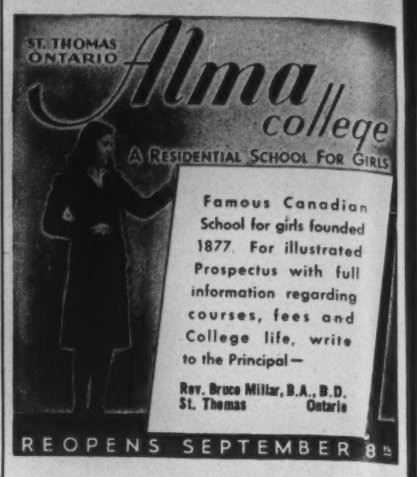
"It's nothing of the sort," she denies indignantly. "No two exhibitions are the same. Such people are the blind who won't see."

Vancouver's going on planning new things and great things for the future.

As for Ida Rae's own plans for the future, they're apt to coincide with the P.N.E. She is definitely a career woman, though her day does not end with 5 o'clock. Hers is a well-rounded family and social life, with enough partying to keep it from being at all dull.

But what she enjoys most is a busman's holiday. "I've never yet had enough travel, but I hope to see all the major fairs of the world before I'm finished."

If that isn't begging for fallen arches . . .


ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma college
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal—
Rev. Bruce Millar, B.A., B.D.
St. Thomas Ontario
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 8th

JAEGER
JODHPURS
from London
of cavalry twill -
Jaeger-London Tailored
light and medium weight -
in four shades of tan -
regular and long lengths -
Men's - $35 Women's - $25 Children's - priced to size
SEE YOUR NEAREST JAEGER AGENT

Let's talk about MODERN BABIES

by RUTH PARSONS

Sleeping on his face is good for baby. It prevents the back of his head from flattening and the hair from wearing off. It also enables him to lift himself when he chooses, thereby exercising arms and back. Baby may be taught to sleep on his face when he is strong enough to lift and turn his head to breathe easily. Choose a time when he's quite sleepy, to introduce him to this new experience. He may cry a little the first few times, but he'll soon get over the strangeness and begin to enjoy himself.

Everything used in fixing baby's bottle should be kept absolutely germ-free. Once a day, after washing and rinsing, boil everything together . . . except nipples . . . in a big open pan with a cloth in the bottom. Water should cover all utensils while they boil for five minutes. Remove everything with tweezers and set on a clean towel to dry without wiping. Boil nipples separately in salted water so they won't get soft. Keep in a dry, sterile, covered jar in a dark place.

When baby is ready to sit in his own low chair for meals, he's also ready to learn to drink from a cup or glass. Choose one small enough for baby's mouth and begin by serving his orange juice and boiled water in this fashion. He may stubbornly refuse, but it's up to you to be just as stubborn. Offer them in this way, and no other, until he takes them. Soon he'll be taking all fluids, except nursing or bottle, in the cup or glass.

Make way for the modern baby's up-to-the-minute meals! When it's time for solids to be added to his menu, you'll find the wholesome nourishment he needs in the 25 tempting varieties of Heinz Baby Foods. Because they're strained to a smooth, even texture, Heinz Baby Foods are easy to swallow, easy to digest. And when your doctor advises coarser-textured foods, 15 delicious varieties of Heinz Junior Foods await your baby's growing appetite. Both Heinz Baby Foods (blue label) and Heinz Junior Foods (red label) offer a wide choice of soups, meats, vegetables, puddings and desserts. All are carefully selected from the choicest, freshest foods . . . scientifically cooked to retain vitamins and minerals in high degree.

Heinz Baby Foods

RADIO

The Humor Slipped

By JOHN L. WATSON

DURING the recent warm spell radio listeners were rendered even more uncomfortable by at least two painfully unsuccessful efforts to be funny—both of them, regrettably, on the part of experienced radio writers.

The first, in order of time though not of un-funniness, was the "Wednesday Night" production of "Two Weeks at Wit's End", a satire by Eric Nicol. It was Mr. Nicol's intention to illustrate, by a series of loosely related vignettes, the manifold horrors attendant upon the pursuit of holiday pleasure. The idea was a good one and the author managed to collect quite a bit of reasonably funny material; unfortunately, he collected only about twenty minutes' worth and the program ran for sixty. Furthermore, half of the really funny stuff was packed into the first ten minutes and the other half sprinkled sparsely over the remaining fifty. Consequently, after the first half hour, the whole conveyance began to creak and groan so alarmingly that it seemed in imminent danger of falling apart completely before the end of the journey was reached.

Mr. Nicol at his best is a skilful satirist. He has a keen eye for the absurd and ridiculous in our high-speed, chromium-plated civilization; he is acutely aware of the inherent incongruities in our grim, purposeful pursuit of happiness. Unfortunately, he seems not to know when to stop and when he runs out of genuine humor he turns to substitutes. One of the substitutes he used on Wednesday night was the sort of adolescent vulgarity that attempts unsuccessfully to pass for wit.

Mr. Nicol reached "Wit's End" long before he knew it.

For all its shortcomings, "Two Weeks at Wit's End" was a masterpiece of humor in comparison with the monstrosity which followed it two nights later. This was a new production of Tommy Tweed's "Red Sails in the Dust Bowl", first unleashed on "Stage 46" two years ago. Mr. Tweed is one of our best radio writers and he should have had more thought for his reputation than to permit the reappearance of this happily forgotten indiscretion.

The play—if it can be dignified by such a name—concerns a project to construct canals across the Prairies, which results in the Middle West becoming a maritime community and plays hell with all our well-established regional prejudices. Actually, it is a series of clumsily contrived episodes each leading up to some painfully pointless pun.

For example, we listen to a most elaborate build-up, lasting at least two and a half minutes, which finally enables one of the characters to roll 'em in the aisles by referring to a radio play as "Barge 48" (Canals—Barges—get the point?) In case you don't get the point, another character goes on to talk about "Cocktail Barges" and an anonymous speaker adds to the general hilarity by describing himself as a "Western by birth—dry farmer by evaporation". Obviously, after thirty minutes of this God-help-me-I'll-be-funny-at-any-price kind of humor, the average listener is going to get pretty hysterical and the C.B.C. is going to lose a lot of friends.

The original performance of "Red Sails" almost passed muster because it was done by the expert actors of Andrew Allan's "Stage 46"; the revival was done by the far-less-expert actors of "Vancouver Theatre" who did their best, it seemed, to make every flaw as appallingly obvious as possible.

The only way to perform a show as bad as this is to play it so fast that the audience has no time to realize that the jokes aren't funny. The Vancouverites chose to play it at a fantastically leisurely pace and to insert long pauses after the jokes.

•

In spite of at least two new features, Friday evenings will be considerably less stimulating now that "Symphony for Strings" has signed off for the season. This unassuming little program has consistently maintained its reputation as one of the three or four best musical broadcasts in the whole C.B.C. repertoire.

Jewish Works

I missed most of the "Wednesday Night" which was given over largely to the performance of works of Jewish origin. However, I did hear Paul Scherman conduct Ernst Bloch's great Chassidic lament, "Nigun", with Hyman Goodman as violin soloist. Both Mr. Scherman and Mr. Goodman seemed to be fully aware of the fact that they were interpreting the work of a great composer, who belongs to the world and not just to Jewry. The performance was inspiring.

•

Between the writing and the printing of my last article it was announced that the Progressive-Conservative Party would be obliged to convene for the purpose of choosing a national leader. On the basis of the newly-formulated policy of the C.B.C., the P.-C.'s will be given free radio time to broadcast the proceedings of their convention and the other qualified political parties will be allotted half as much time for counter-battery work.

BRAIN-TEASER

Reading and Rhythmatic

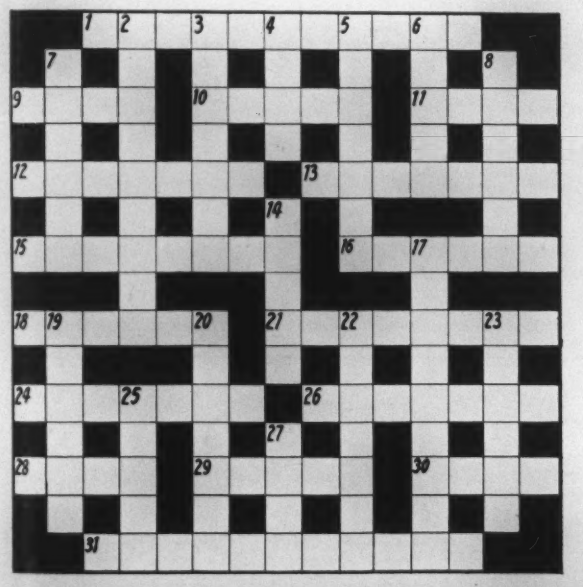
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. You should hear this counsel. (5, 6)
9. "Mid pleasures and palaces" there's no place like it.
10. You can reverse this opinion without changing it.
11. Take nothing from no one.
12. Ruler repeated in a Shakespeare title.
13. It is in a visor.
15. Sit on Eli to get the truth. (3, 2, 3)
16. Dress fabric sheen.
18. You cannot listen properly unless you are its anagram.
21. David Balfour's rating after being kidnapped. (5, 3)
24. Sort of existence supposedly enjoyed by nymphs and shepherds.
26. Information please on Fadiman's other name.
28. Take something from no one.
29. "When musicians play - - - - -
The tone is more frutti".
30. Pithy word.
31. Colored breath-perfumers. (5, 6)

DOWN

2. A wow of a bow.
3. Neither sharp nor flat musically.
4. "She hath a way with her", no doubt Shakespeare said.
5. Acid in which a viol goes to extremes.
6. Play by Shelley. (It's a 100 to 1 you'll get it in the end).
7. Schumann and Browning had it in common.
8. Most workers have this for lunch. (2, 4)
14. Fish at the end of a rod or pole 5½ yds. long.
17. Big Bertha's offspring? (Did he have a cannon fodder?) (3-2-1-3)
19. Kind of games in which you never get out?
20. Prickly plant in "The Maple Leaf for Ever".
22. Composer with a bell in 'is belfry.
23. Sit and boo together in the orchestra.
25. Empress with barnacles?
27. Toot for Stevenson's prince.



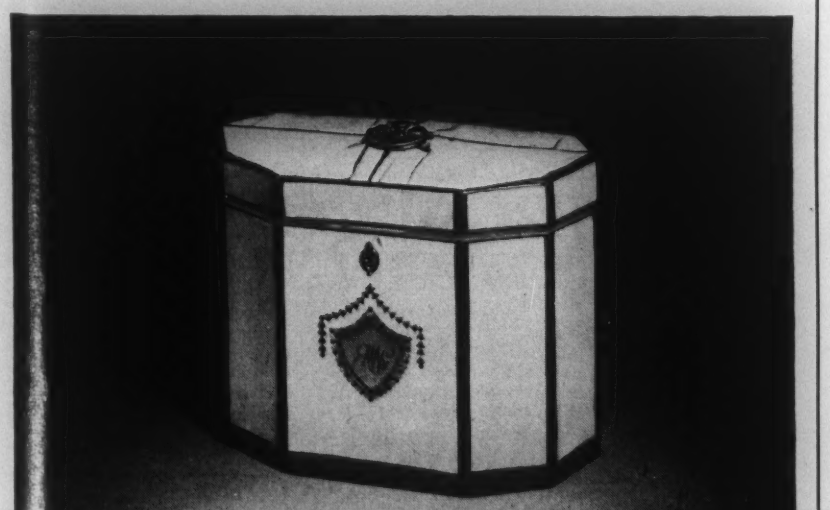
Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Wynne Plumptre
10. Urchins
11. Château
12. Dampening
13. Miami
14. Yelling
17. Dot
18 and 9 down. The Business Front
19. See 23
20. Pal
22. Decades
23 and 19. Night off.
24. Guilty air.
27. Nearest
28. Elusion
29. Editor-in-chief

DOWN

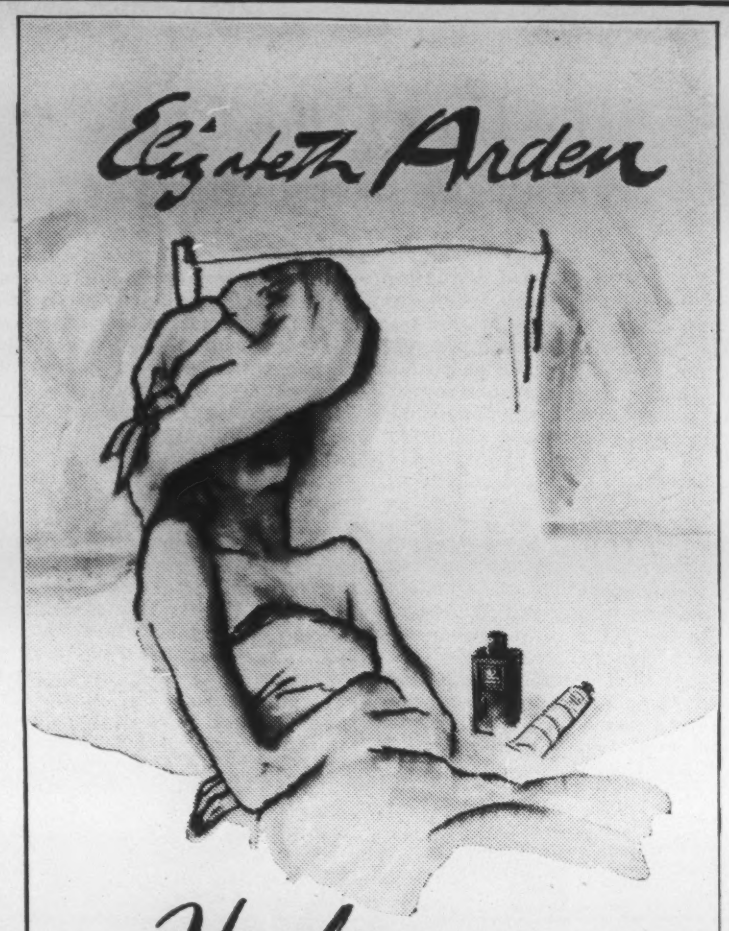
2. Yocom
3. Noise
4. Passing
5. Uncaged
6. Pragmatic
7. Re-enacted
8. Sunday morning
9. See 18
15. Lifeguard
16. In-patient
21. Lighter
22. Drive on
25. Tough
26. A dime



● Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

Elizabeth Arden



How do you take your toast?

TOAST LIGHT . . .
with Ardena Sunpruf Cream

Keeps you ivory pretty while you bask—safe against the sun. Perfect under your powder—or without any powder at all! Ardena Sunpruf Cream (with or without insect repellent) 1.25

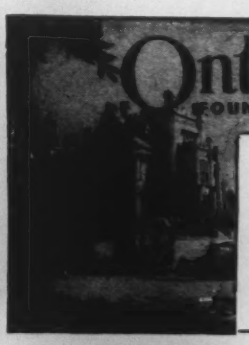
TOAST DEEP . . .
with Ardena Sun Tan Oil

Incomparable! Helps you to tan sweet as buckwheat honey—and never burn. Even men like the fragrant whiff of it. Leaves your skin satin slick, never leathery. Moderately priced, too. 1.00, 1.25

Other Elizabeth Arden summertime favorites:

SUN GOLD MAKEUP COLORS • SUN GELEE • VELVA LEG FILM
SLEEK • EIGHT HOUR CREAM

At Smartest Shops in Every Town



Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto

● Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.

CALENDAR ON REQUEST

REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.D. MUS. DOC., PRINCIPAL
4-48

DOUBLE *life..* ★ ★ ★ ★
DOUBLE *value*

MELROSE
3591

If you want clothes really cleaned . . . the fabric refreshed, made bright, colorful again, have them drycleaned the gentle, thorough Gibson way. It prolongs garment life . . . keeps them looking smart.

* *Try it . . . Send a Suit or Dress Today*

YOU CAN RELY ON Gibson's CLEANERS LIMITED

Gibson's SIERATECT Mothproofing at no extra cost

CONCERNING FOOD

The Host Is the Chef

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

SCENE: Business man seated at desk holding telephone conversation with a pal.

B.M.: "So the wife's away, Fred. So's mine . . . What did you say?—dinner at your place tomorrow? (*Wary pause.*) Well, uh, now Fred, wouldn't you rather have dinner at the club? . . . No, no, (*laughs with false heartiness*) I'm not afraid of your cooking! . . . Sure, sure, I'll be there. G'bye. (*Turns to secretary.*) Touchy, what? I didn't know he could cook. Well, maybe he can't, but I'm in for it anyway."

It would be interesting to investigate the ways and means by which summer bachelors exist during the weeks that their families are beach-combing at various resorts and cottages. We haven't any preconceived ideas of what a survey might bring to light but, since we are most interested in activities pertaining to food, we might hazard a guess that a good many trial and error dinners will be served forth by adventurous males new to the field of cookery.

The masculine ego in the kitchen (or anywhere else) is something to be reckoned with and once it has established itself as supreme in some particular culinary line, the wife may just as well take off her apron and go sit in the living room unless summoned to wash pots or hold the stew-pan lid while he stirs the brew. It has been said over and over that the best cooks are men, that man does not cook by recipes alone, that he has a natural talent. This is reinforced by the undeniable fact that the world's greatest chefs are men.

Personally we feel that if you can read you can cook but that the results are good only if you are truly interested and enjoy food. Most women *have* to cook whether they like it or not but the men who cook do so because they like to.

Now what is the fate of the gentleman who issued the dinner invitation at the opening of this article? In the first place he may be lucky enough to enlist the assistance of the lady who "does" for the family one day a week.

But for those who are interested in serving forth a meal on an experimental basis we are suggesting a menu which is foolproof. This is for novices only—we wouldn't presume to make suggestions to the experienced male cook.

Summer Bachelor's Dinner

(*To serve 4 people*)

Jellied Consommé or
Chilled Vegetable Juice
Spaghetti with Meat Balls
Green Salad
Hot Buttered French Bread
Cantaloupe with Vanilla Ice Cream
or
Fresh Blueberry Pie with Lemon Sherbet
Iced or Hot Coffee

As you see this menu is not complicated and won't require last minute wrestling over the stove. It is fairly ordinary in the content but if it is good there won't be any complaints from the customers.

Here are some suggestions for executing this dinner:

Chill two tins of consommé in the refrigerator for 24 hours (read the label to see whether it will "jell" in the tin). Break up slightly with a fork before serving in consommé cups or breakfast cups. Garnish with a sprig of parsley and a small wedge of lemon. If vegetable juice is used chill thoroughly and if there is room in the refrigerator chill the serving glasses.

The meat balls for the main dish can be made up the night before and stored in the refrigerator.

Meat Balls

1 lb. minced beef or round steak
2/3 cup quick cooking oats
2/3 cup milk
2 tbsp. Worcestershire Sauce
1½ tsp. salt
Pepper

Combine all ingredients thoroughly and form into balls. Use the 1/3 cup measure of the sets of measuring cups to insure uniform size of the meat balls.

Meat Balls In Tomato Sauce

Using a deep frying pan or cooking utensil which has a tight fitting cover brown the meat balls on all sides in about 3 tbsp. of bacon drippings or salad oil. (Don't use the lid yet). Pour off all excess fat and add two 14 oz. tins of prepared spaghetti sauce and ½ cup water. Cover and let simmer over low heat for 30 minutes. There are excellent prepared spaghetti sauces available so that it isn't necessary to start from scratch to make the sauce unless you so desire. As long as the meat balls and sauce are cooking over a very low heat it won't harm them to cook longer but turn them over once in a while so that the sauce flavors them thoroughly.

The spaghetti cooking must be done just before serving, so make sure that your guests are all present and accounted for before you start to cook it.

Spaghetti

Allow 18 oz. spaghetti for 4 generous servings (this will give about 5 cups cooked spaghetti). Break in 1½" pieces or leave whole. In a large kettle bring to a boil 3 quarts of water and add 2 tbsp. salt. Add spaghetti gradually so that the boiling does not stop. If you're cooking the spaghetti unbroken, dip the ends in the boiling water and as it softens the whole mass will slip into the water. Cook spaghetti uncovered stirring frequently with a fork until a piece rubbed between the fingers is tender (let it cool first). Drain off water immediately then rinse with fresh boiling water to remove scum.

Butter a large platter and sprinkle with grated Parmesan or Canadian cheese. Pile spaghetti in centre of platter and arrange meat balls around the outside. Pour the tomato sauce over and sprinkle with cheese. Have more cheese in a small dish for those who wish it. If you like, heat another tin of spaghetti sauce to augment the supply for those who like their food well sauced.

Hot French Bread

Slash a slender loaf of French Bread into slices but do not sever completely. Have about ½ cup soft butter at hand and spread between slices and over top of loaf. Sprinkle with salt and grated cheese. Bake in moderately hot oven 375°F for 15 minutes. Serve whole and let the guests break off pieces as wanted.

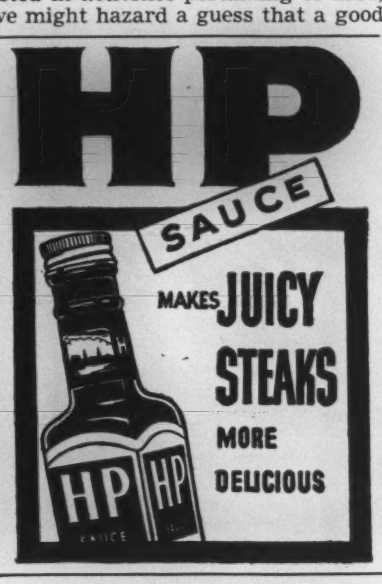
Green Salad

A good many hosts are expert at tossing a mean salad at the table but perhaps your first attempt had better be behind kitchen doors. Beforehand preparation for the salad would include washing, drying and chilling whatever greens are available such as lettuce, spinach leaves, endive and watercress. Break or cut the greens into bite sized pieces and place in a chilled wooden salad bowl (rub with clove of garlic if desired), just before serving. Add some sliced green onions (green stalk included), black pepper, and French Dressing (prepared). Shake the dressing well before using and as it is impossible to give any amount of dressing to use you might start with ¼ cup and add more if necessary. To toss use a tablespoon and fork (or wooden salad servers) with a lift and fold motion until all the greens are coated evenly with dressing. Serve from bowl onto individual plates and be sure you don't let the salad get weary from waiting too long.

The dessert is very simple to prepare and serve. If you're having cantaloupe, chill, wash and cut into halves or thirds depending upon the size. Scrape out the seeds and fill with ice cream and serve.

For the pie, buy it from your favorite cake counter and slip in the oven to warm before starting to eat dinner. Lemon sherbet is perfect with blueberry pie if available. However you can settle for vanilla ice cream without loosing face.

Make the coffee according to the type of coffee maker used in your establishment or make iced coffee using strong instant coffee and coffee ice cubes. Toss the dishes in the kitchen sink and relax.



Libby's is ten times finer—ten times smoother than any other apple sauce on the market! Made from rosy-ripe apples harvested when they're richest in food value, Libby's exclusive process—straining plus homogenization—makes apple sauce that's extra-easy-to-digest, extra nourishing, too!

Just open the tin and you can *see* that this apple sauce is extra fine-textured—bland and smooth, the way baby likes his food. And note the sanitary, enamel-lined tin, so safe and convenient for storing the unused portion till next meal.

These features, which distinguish Libby's Apple Sauce, are true of all Libby's Baby Foods—the only baby foods which are homogenized for easier digestion. Choose your baby's menu from this wide selection:

Beets
Squash
Carrots
Spinach
Peas
Peas, Carrots, Spinach
Liver Soup
Vegetable Soup
Vegetables with Beef and Barley
Vegetables with Bacon and Barley
Apples and Prunes
Apples and Apricots
Apple Sauce
Peaches
Custard Pudding

ONLY Libby's BABY FOODS ARE BOTH STRAINED and HOMOGENIZED

Libby's Evaporated Milk is Homogenized too BF14-48

EAU DE LANVIN

ARPEGE
SCANDAL
MY SIN

At all leading druggists and perfume counters

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

MIdway 4969

HAVERGAL COLLEGE

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS — TORONTO

From Kindergarten to Honour Matriculation

Sound academic education; Boarding School run on modern lines; Music; Art; Dramatics; Dancing; Gymnastics; Outdoor Games. Well-equipped buildings, and over thirty-five acres beautiful playing grounds. Modern Junior School. *For Information and Prospectus—*

Write: THE PRINCIPAL, MISS G. E. MILLARD

(Applications now being received for 1949)

Trafalgar School

FOR GIRLS

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Courses to University Entrance

Trafalgar School is in the residential section of Montreal and centrally located on the slope of beautiful Mount Royal with skating, tennis and a gymnasium on the grounds.

For information write to the principal

Miss Joan M. Foster, M.A., Ph.D.

McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr

Trafalgar School Established 1887

3495 Simpson Street, Montreal • Affiliated with McGill University

letter types...

Newsy Notes

chatty informal natural

These are the letters that, throughout the years, cement lasting friendships... by keeping your "world" and their "world" in close contact.

Your "newsy notes" are eagerly looked for because they just express your thoughts on paper.

Your choice of Eaton, Crane & Pike stationery expresses your taste in fine writing paper.

Highland
WRITING PAPER

Highland Writing Papers make writing a pleasure . . . both for you and your friends. The Highland group now includes Highland Vellum, Highland Ripple, Highland Deckle and Highland Sheer.

OUR BOOKLET "IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS" MAKES WRITING EASY. SEND 10c FOR A COPY

EATON, CRANE & PIKE
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.
TORONTO

THE OTHER PAGE

Forest Piece and Other Poems

By RUARI MACLEOD

NOTHING now shall stay us. You and I
still walk the hidden trail,
faint blazed and narrow, yet the very same
that led before to otherwhere
and had no spoken name,
parting the sombre, secret pale
of forest. Trees stand close
to shoulder us as we slip by;
the sword fern flicks our bare brown shins;
and far above tall firs
transfix the fleeing sky.

But don't look up or you'll be lost,
lost, swept into the wide, blue waste
beyond converging spars.
We've not the heads to go high-rigging there
among the stars;
we cannot wander clueless paths of air,
invisible and lofty labyrinth,
and leave below
our world inconsequent.

This is the space I know.
No telling of eternities long spent,
but only this.—Look rather here and here
and you will find a summer day
a little while ago.
Follow the naked feet
that ran this way
through bracken and low-branching hemlock.
Bend the thin woodland grasses,
leap the outcropping of the lichened rock,
then tread the moss deep down,
track lightly cool, black mold
and parquetry of brown
pine needles. All riches here unfold.

Come, take the old delight
in cluster-cones of alder,
a feather—not an eagle's—
that drifts from sudden flight,
cast antlers, snail's quite perfect shell,
or subtle sculpture in bright, silvered bone,
but leave each where it fell—
so curious and lovely
are all that we have known.

Seek out the strange and many shapes of trees,
smooth, rufous bole of sinewy arbutus,
that corded cedar, spiral sheaf
of shadowed foliage,
light-searching lodge-pole pine
and round about the slender shafts of these
the motley orchid leaf,
wild columbine.

There writhes a twisted root,
most dragon-like.
Don't move—a deer atop the ridge.
Let us go on under close thicket cover
across that windfall bridge
for there no lance of sun may strike—
dark wings still hover.

Thus bravely now we pass the fearful cleft
the place of inchoate terror, that's half seen—
Don't turn your head!—
through falling fronds of green—
and hold straight on—
for there may be no grim enchantment left.
No spell of magic sort,
no wishing cap, no charm, no conjuror's rhyme
can raise anew a wonder that has gone.

Oh, let me tell again a tale of comfort
to ward off silence—
"Once upon a time—."

WITH SUMMER GONE

AGAIN with summer gone,
all gear set by,
I hold close in mind
many sea moods
that once we shared
but shall not know
in any after-time,
being each alone—
remember well
how wind from the west
flares on the water,
flings wildfire aloft,
melting in golden
myriad motes,
bright sapphire blaze,
sunspray adazzle—
remember well
the roll of the wave,
savour of spindrift
salt on the lips,
wafting above
wave beat and wind song
a flight of light words
and laughter, exultant.

Gulls soar and skirl
up Squamish way;
wan wraiths of rain
riding the gale
down leeward hills
harry a land
looming forlorn,
fading and lost.
A squall darkens
the seal-grey deep,
baffles the brown hand
breaking oar stroke,
fouling slack lines
over low freeboard,
wrying the mouth
while eyes are yet merry.

There comes to my heart
as to calm haven
the slow summer tide
in twilight flood,
moving and making
from too much glory
over the ocean brim,
out of the west.
A shining spate
follows the sky-flow,
carries the keel
clear in the stream
moving and making,
drifting mutely
toward the dark shore.
Dim shadows wait,
throng like ill thoughts
thwarted of bent,
reach forth forever
never to fall.

Again the night ring
narrows round us.
Seeking the same
uncertain star,
you smile and are silent.

MIDWINTER

LISTEN and hear me.—
Once I saw the world tree
and where it stood alone,
tall and stark had grown
till it rose heaven high
against the sky,
burning in balefire
of our desire,
still to hold fast the earth,
to span the vast space girth.
Truth branched leafless there
and thus laid bare
had yet virtue to endow
our brief, eternal now.

Then was the day fordone,
the conjuring sun,
a mantic brazen head,
fallen and shattered
beyond the cold, white rim.
And all fell sudden dim.
O Night, iconoclast,
"Time was and time is past."

Commanding a backward glance . . .

From its Persian-edged shawl collar to its full-skirted flare, a picture of Fall beauty that commands attention coming and going. A swirl of back fulness and circular tucking emphasizes the hand-span waist and the deep-dipping pockets, the smoothness of the hip line. Typical of the wonderful new Autumn collection of coats now at **EATON'S**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 7, 1948 — *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Sales Tax Big Revenue Producer, Would Be Difficult To Replace

By R. J. SUTHERLAND

There has always been a lot of objection to the sales tax, because it hits at every consumer, and bears particularly heavily on the low income groups. Organized labor and consumer groups, as well as business concerns, have been campaigning against it.

Mr. Sutherland, of the University of Toronto's Department of Political Economy, analyzes the sales tax impact on the Canadian economy. He concludes that the sales tax will remain with us, because it produces nearly 15 per cent of government revenue, and would be hard to replace by any other tax.

TWO aspects of the postwar Canadian economy overshadow all others: the continuance of prosperity in spite of many prophesies to the contrary, and the rising price level. Many people have been able to increase their incomes since the war, but they have discovered that most if not all of these gains are illusory and in most cases they feel that in some complicated way they have been swindled.

In this struggle against rising prices it is probable that the Canadian sales tax, producing nearly 15 per cent of all government revenue, is due for serious attack. The Canadian Association of Consumers, which represents some fifty organizations, has already urged its repeal in briefs presented to the Cabinet and to the Special Parliamentary Committee on Prices. Organized labor also favors repeal of the tax. Eugene Forsey, Research Director of the Canadian Congress of Labor, criticizes the current budget on the grounds that sales and excise taxes should be reduced, and the difference made up by increases in corporation taxes. It is possible that labor, having lost faith in the possibility of matching price increases with wage increases, is about to turn a major part of its attention to political objectives, including changes in the Canadian tax structure.

Business Objects

Nor is the sales tax particularly popular with business. The Sales Tax Repeal Association has described the sales tax as "the worst of all possible taxes" and "a penalty on the very basis of our civilization." "Wherever this tax has been applied it has resulted in inflation, bad times and unemployment, increasing poverty, crime and disease." The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has adopted a more restrained but consistent policy of opposition.

Until the First World War almost all revenue of the federal government was obtained from customs and excise. Both the income tax and the sales tax, now the principal sources of revenue, were created to finance the interest on war debt. The sales tax was first introduced in the Special War Revenue Act of 1920, and is still listed under this title although a second war has come and gone.

To avoid taxing the same goods at several stages of manufacture, raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and materials wholly consumed in manufacture are either free, or arrangements are made for a 99 per cent drawback. The sales tax is different from a "turnover" tax which is collected every time the goods change hands. To simplify the administration of the tax very small manufacturers are exempt. Although the policy is to tax the same goods only once, the tax has been applied to buildings and until 1945 to machinery. The cost of these is recovered from the price of the goods in the form of charges for depreciation, so that there is some double taxation.

The aim of the tax, explained in 1920 by Sir Henry Drayton, is to impose a uniform levy on consumption, but to exempt necessities so that the tax does not bear too heavily upon the lowest income group. 'But clothing, household furnishings and housing have never been exempted although these are certainly necessities. Originally, packaged foods were subject to tax because these did not meet the most rigorous definition of the term necessity, but in his most recent budget Mr. Abbott has placed virtually all foods on the free list.

A considerable number of exemptions were granted such as agricultural machinery, binder twine, and canned salmon—largely, it must be admitted, on the basis of political expediency. A 99 per cent drawback was also granted in the case of goods for export.

The most common argument against the sales tax is that it lays the heaviest burden upon the lowest incomes. The loss of a fixed percentage of income is more damaging to the poor man than to the rich man, and to the man with a large family rather than a small one. Moreover the wealthy man customarily saves a portion of his income, and thus avoids paying sales tax on it, while the poor man spends all he has. It is true that certain necessities such as food, fuel, and light are exempt from tax, and that these figure most prominently in low income budgets. Nevertheless by modern standards the sales tax is undeniably regressive. On the other hand the tax system must be seen as a whole, and the income and inheritance taxes introduce a strongly progressive element. Comparison with the United States would have to take some account of the substantially lower level of incomes prevailing in this country, which probably means that any real comparison is impossible.

Tax Pyramid

A second criticism is that the tax is "pyramided". More is taken out of the pocket of the consumer than is received by the government. The wholesaler and retailer count the sales tax as part of the price of the product and expect to collect their profit upon it. Assuming that retailer's and wholesaler's profit are both 33 per cent, for every 8 cents collected by the treasury 14 cents is paid by the consumer. Comparing prices in the United States and Canada it seems probable that the element of pyramiding is not severe, and statements such as that by the Sales Tax Repeal Association, "In some cases for every dollar the government gets the consumer may pay two, three or even five dollars," cannot be taken seriously.

REVENUE FROM SALES TAX 1936-1948

Year	*Revenue from Sales Tax (Millions)*	*Revenue all Sources (Millions)*	*Revenue from Sales Tax (Percentage of Total Revenue)*
1936-37	113	454	24.9%
1937-38	138	517	26.7
1938-39	122	502	24.3
1939-40	137	562	24.4
1940-41	180	872	20.6
1941-42	236	1489	15.9
1942-43	250	2249	11.1
1943-44	304	2765	10.9
1944-45	209	2687	7.8
1945-46	326	3013	10.8
1946-47	298	2984	9.9
1947-48	372	2869	12.9
1948-49	395	2724	14.8

Source: Canada Yearbook to 1945-1946. Subsequently annual budget address by Minister of Finance. 1947-48 provisional, 1948-49 estimated.

A third criticism is that the sales tax places an unfair burden on the manufacturer by making him responsible for collecting the tax. Since payroll accounting attained its present complexity this complaint is less often heard. Various other claims are also made against the tax. It is contended that the tax is directed against consumption, and that it is paid by "people" rather than "business". This objection is not altogether invalid, but the fact remains that all taxation is ultimately directed against consumption, and that "people", including labor, derive their incomes from "business." Similarly the claim that the tax decreases purchasing power ignores the fact that governments tax in order to spend.

Who pays the tax? From a literal point of view the sales tax is paid by the manufacturer. The manufacturer is however perfectly free to add the tax to the price of his goods, and so pass it on to the dealer who may in turn pass it on to the consumer. Increasing the price may reduce sales so greatly that either the manufacturer or the dealer, or both, may find it profitable to absorb at least part of the tax. It is the responsiveness of demand to price changes which determines the sharing of the tax between manufacturer, dealer and consumer. To make the situation more complicated, this responsiveness varies at different phases of the business cycle, and at the present time is probably at a minimum.

The general assumption is that the tax is paid by the consumer, although it is not hard to find instances where part of the tax has been absorbed by the manufacturer or dealer, at least temporarily. This is not the end of the story, since there are a whole host of secondary effects, but it is as far as most students of the sales tax are willing to go. Apparently the answer to the question, "Who pays the tax?", is firstly that nobody knows with any exactness, and secondly that everybody pays it.

Although it possesses few friends the sales tax nevertheless provides an important part of the public revenue. Most people agree that the present personal income tax is about as high as is practical. Another war might change our ideas on this subject as drastically as the past one, but for the moment a rise in personal income tax is a political impossibility. Any substantial increase would result in further migration of young professional people and skilled workers to the United States, to the serious disadvantage of the Canadian economy.

Slack Taken Up

In the past two budget addresses the Minister of Finance has been at pains to prove that the Canadian income tax is no heavier than that in the United States. Because of the lower level of incomes in this country an equivalent rate of tax is bound to be less rewarding both absolutely and relatively. If government services are to be maintained at anything like a comparable standard the slack must be taken up somewhere, and the sales tax has been a method of doing this.

Moreover from a purely administrative point of view the sales tax is most satisfactory. The four classical canons of taxation as expounded by Adam Smith are ability to pay, certainty of application, convenience of collection, and inexpensiveness to collect. On the three latter scores the sales tax is very nearly perfect. It brings in a large and stable revenue. It is collected almost automatically, and according to an official of the Department of National Revenue collection costs are considerably less than 3 per cent. This same official has even argued in testimony before the Rowell-Sirois Commission that the tax meets the criterion of ability to pay, since if you cannot pay the price you automatically escape the tax. Paradoxically enough, although most criticism of the sales tax at present is concerned with its effect upon the cost of living, the consequences of repealing the tax upon the cost of

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Need For Disinflation

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE possibility of war with Russia—so terrible, perhaps so all-destructive if it turns into reality—today looms so large that it tends to overshadow another evil that is more than a threat—the evil of inflation that already presses hard upon us and is becoming more serious daily.

During World War II we spent billions of dollars to produce munitions of war; though we had full employment at high wages the production of civilian goods was sharply curtailed, with the result that we had a greatly increased money supply operating against a much smaller stock of goods. After the war Canadian industry began the greatest program of expansion and replacement of plants and equipment in its history. This high rate of capital investment is still continuing, currently at a pace about four times the pre-war annual average. Though the supply of civilian goods has picked up, it has done so much less than the money supply has increased. The same situation exists across the border.

Mr. Truman may be playing politics to a large extent in his demands on Congress for anti-inflation legislation, but the reality of the inflation menace cannot be denied. Pressure towards further sharp rises in prices is almost overwhelming, even without the new inflationary stimulus of preparations against the possibility of another great war. These preparations are inevitable because the threat of war is real, even though war itself may not materialize.

The New Outpouring

Now governments will again pour out money to mobilize men and munitions and resources—in fact, they are already doing so—and the spending will be accompanied by the withdrawal of labor and materials and equipment from the supplying of peacetime needs. Besides all this, there is our part in the European Recovery Program. It all means still more money in circulation, but fewer civilian goods; more of the very thing that put us in our present inflationary position. It is impossible to increase our total production to take care of the new demands without cutting down civilian supplies for the reason that we have virtually no unused resources of labor or materials; our productive system is already operating at or very close to capacity. Except, that is, in one respect, the matter of productivity, which means the unit rate of production as distinct from the over-all rate.

Today, as everyone knows—certainly every industrialist—we are experiencing a general slowing-down in labor's rate of production. Labor is not only demanding and getting more pay for fewer hours of work, but is also, on the average, producing substantially less per man-hour than it did before the war. Mr. Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers Company, said recently that management must henceforth regard labor as a partner in a common search for higher productivity, and that labor should share fully in the fruits of such an increase.

Must Check the Boom

Unfortunately, a better relationship between labor and management, highly desirable though this is, could not itself be sufficient to halt the march of inflation under the conditions in which we now find ourselves. Apparently there is no way to check the continued climb of prices but to halt the boom itself, as Walter Lippmann said last week.

Lippmann complained that U.S. politicians and others were not being honest with the public, were not telling them that in order to bring down prices it will be necessary to reduce prosperity, profits, business expansion, public works, sales, and the market for labor. They were not, he said, putting the people on notice that they cannot continue to enjoy the benefits of inflation—that is to say full employment, high wages, booming markets, high profits—and at the same time be able to buy at lower prices everything they are trying to buy.

This, surely, is the crux of the whole problem. "If the public man says none of this, if he believes or pretends to believe that he can reduce the prevailing prices without reducing the current income of farmers, workers and businessmen; if, in other words, he talks as if the people could have their cake and eat it too, he is deceiving them or he is deceiving himself," Lippmann said.

But politicians know that this is a very unpopular doctrine to put before electors, labor union leaders that they could not hope to retain the support of their members if they sponsored such an idea. Sir Stafford Cripps has embarked on a mild "disinflationary" program in Britain and it seems to be producing good results, but Britons have become accustomed to adversity and are readier than we are to face unpleasant facts. Can we show some of the same fortitude?

living would probably be disappointing.

Because many commodities and services are already exempt, the amount of sales tax included in the cost of living index is less than 8 per cent of the total. An accurate estimate is impossible, because allowance cannot be made for pyramiding or for tax which is not passed on to the consumer, but the sales tax cannot account for much more than 4 points in the present value of 154.3. It does not follow either that abolishing the sales tax would reduce the index by this amount. As Mr. Abbott pointed out in his budget address, "Demands are so excessive in relation to supply that we cannot rely upon competition or other market forces to ensure that the consumer would get the benefit of any general or widespread reductions we might make. Producers are in a favorable position to gain whatever the treasury gives up, and they would probably find plausible reasons for doing so."

Unlike some other critics, Mr. Forsey appreciates that repeal of the sales tax, unless replaced by some other form of taxation, would leave the same number of dollars chasing the same quantity of goods. But even if the alternative were a tax on business profits it might be that repealing the sales tax would restore to business with the left hand what the government took away with the right hand, and that the consumer would be no better off. It may be, as many labor leaders contend, that business profits are too high, but even if one admits this the sales tax is not an effective instrument for changing the situation.

Money Talks

The majority of the critics of the sales tax seem to ignore the fact that the sales tax currently produces about $400,000,000 in revenue. Perhaps the case for the sales tax as pointed out by a private member in 1920 was as succinct as possible. "This tax is going to produce a lot of money." Money talks; $400,000,000 is bound to be a telling argument to any Minister of Finance.

Inflation Not Only Local, It Is World's Problem

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent In London

The inflation problem looks often like a problem of managing the currency of one country. But trade interdependence makes it a problem of the whole world.

Mr. Marston looks at Britain's slackening off of inflation, and the easing of ration restriction as first signs of a buyers' market appear. He deplores the lack of international machinery to cope with the recurring inflationary problem, and points out that continued inflation in the United States reduces the value of the Marshall Plan grants.

London.

IF inflation is a condition where too much money chases too few goods, deflation should be a condition in which too many goods chase too little money. It is therefore wise of Sir Stafford Cripps and of other analysts of the present state of the British economy to prefer the word disinflation. The official index of wholesale prices, which is based on 1938 as 100, had risen to 200.6 at the end of last year and, with no diminution in its vitality, had advanced to 217.3 in May last. The index of weekly wage rates ended 1947 at 106 and had advanced to 108 by May.

There is no deflation here and, indeed, even the evidence for disinflation, which at best seems to mean nothing more than an arresting of the inflationary spiral, is gathered more from the lamentations of traders whose stocks are growing and sales falling than from any of the approved statistics.

The outcry against the pinching of the disinflationary shoe is, however, significant because it may induce the government to take a course of action completely unjustified by the circumstances. Already, rationing of clothing has been eased, Mr. Aneurin Bevan is to be given men and materials to build more houses—while the export industries are still seriously undermanned—and a recent scheme allows for the selling on the home market of "frustrated exports".

Production Too Low

The basic position, by which policy should be unwaveringly guided, is that Britain is still consuming considerably more than she is producing and that a policy which has never sought to relate wages to what the country can afford still holds the field. With new wage claims under consideration, and some of them practically certain to be granted, not all the arguments of an encouragingly balanced budget are powerful enough to suggest that inflation has had its day. As to industrial production, the position is equally flattering to inflation. The index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Office showed that the level for all industries was lower, at 119, in March than in the last quarter of 1947, and the official claim that this is wholly attributable to the Easter holidays forgets that there is an even more significant holiday on December 25 and 26. The April figure was 124, comparing with the 1947 average of 109. That was better, but far from being good enough.

Britain's position is, *mutatis mutandis*, the position of the majority of countries today. In the U.S.A., inflation, though it started later, has gone much further and is now displaying a carefree vivacity which threatens to take much of the gilt off the gingerbread of the European Recovery Program.

In Latin America, though the mad days have passed, there is still inflation enough to distort and ultimately threaten the economies of the big primary producers.

Inflation Cannot Last

The important thing to remember always about inflation is that it cannot last. Either it must be corrected by drastic action in reducing the volume of money or in holding money static while production is dynamically expanded, or it must end itself in the sort of economic suicide that was seen after 1914-1918 in Germany and which we may now be witnessing in China. It was therefore no more than simple prudence on the part of Washington to insist that among the first objectives of the European countries receiving dollar aid must be the correction of their budgetary positions and the stifling of inflation.

For until these things are done no amount of E.R.P. will avail to inaugurate a new era of solvency and prosperity in Europe. Had they the courage to do so, no doubt the European capitals would return the compliment to Washington, saying that a first requisite of E.R.P. is the correction of the inflationary position there. The gift horse cannot, however, be looked in the mouth, even though there is the very real consideration that the further advance of American prices must reduce significantly the actual value of Marshall Aid.

A particular trouble for Britain arises from the fact that inflation, though it is a world-wide trouble, does not afflict any two countries equally. The terms of trade continue steadily to move against Britain. The index of import prices had risen from 275 in February to 283 in April and had put on a further three points, to 286, in May. The blackest nigger in the woodpile was raw materials, which had risen to 336 in April.

The export price index tells a very different story. From 247 in February it rose only to 251 in April and stayed at that level in May. This means, as the Board of Trade never tires of reminding British traders and manufacturers, that even to maintain the import-export position the volume of exports must be increased, and the fact that there is a much smaller appreciation of British export prices as compared with the prices she pays for imports invests the official export targets with an air of some unreality.

There is not very much Britain can do about import prices. Her system of bulk purchase could be improved on, and there is urgent reason for exerting the most efficient means of buying so as to keep prices down. There is need also to cut demand for imported goods as much as possible so that those who sell to Britain should not discover themselves on an apparently permanent sellers' market. But she can exercise no direct control. Nor, for all the assertions of those who would like British export prices to be levered up to match import prices, is this a practicable step.

Buyers' Market

Already the world markets have passed from the seller's domination, and the buyer, the traditional arbiter, is beginning to call the tune. It would do Britain no good to narrow the disadvantage in her terms of trade if it meant at the same time sacrificing sales by pricing her goods out of the many markets in which sales are now touch and go.

Inflation must therefore be seen as a world problem. The main economic units are closely interdependent and inflation in any one of them is an infectious disease. The pity is that it is not a problem which can be met by international action—at least it cannot be so met within the present international context. But the recognition of its international consequences should be a spur to individual governments to intensify their anti-inflation policies, not alone for their own good but also for the advantage of the world as a whole.

Filling Prescriptions for Industry...

THE massive towers and pressure vessels of an oil refinery have their start as a "prescription in steel"—from the process engineers who are responsible for the design. From this point on, Dominion Bridge engineers and craftsmen take up the story—translating the designs into practical vessels which will stand up to the most rigid conditions.

If you would like to know something of the activities of Dominion Bridge in the highly specialized field of platework engineering, write for catalogue No. P-SN-100 to Box 280, Montreal, P.Q.

PLATEWORK DIVISION * DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

*Other Divisions: Boiler, Structural, Mechanical, Warehouse.
Plants at: Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal
Assoc. Companies at: Edmonton, Sault Ste. Marie, Quebec, Amherst.

Left: Imposing towers of Polymer Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, built by Dominion Bridge. One of these is 165' 4" high and is the largest ever built in Canada.
Below: Main unit of first fluid catalyst cracking plant in Canada, shown during erection. The four pressure vessels in this unit were fabricated by Dominion Bridge.
Process engineers: Canadian Kellogg Co., Ltd.

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Underwriters and Distributors
of Canadian Government,
Municipal and
Corporation Securities

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

The Certificates offered by Investors Syndicate of Canada, Limited, are designed to assist the individual to accumulate a definite amount of money, which may be withdrawn in a lump sum or as a monthly income. Certificates may be purchased by making regular payments over a specified term of years, or by the payment of a lump sum.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE
OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office: Winnipeg. Offices in Principal Cities.

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTERS
TORONTO — ADELAIDE 7361 • MONTREAL — LANCASTER 9119

NEWS OF THE MINES

Rouyn Merger and Hosco Expand Quebec's Gold-Producing List

By JOHN M. GRANT

TWO more mines have joined the ranks of the gold producers in the province of Quebec, New Rouyn Merger Mines making shipments of 150 to 175 tons daily to the Noranda Mines mill, while the Hosco Gold Mines mill is handling 120 tons a day. The former property is located in Rouyn and Joannes townships, about nine miles east of Noranda, and Hosco in Joannes township, eastern Rouyn area.

•

New Rouyn Merger reaches production through an agreement with Noranda Mines, whereby ore is to be shipped under a one year contract for treatment. The shipments started on June 13 and will be stepped up to 250 to 300 tons as soon as sufficient new stopes are brought in to take care of this rate. With the required number of stopes opened an average grade of around $6.30 to $7 is expected. The contract can be terminated by either side on three months' notice. The present arrangement will permit a thorough bulk sampling of the ore and ascertaining of the mine average grade so that a profitable operation should be assured when the company constructs its own mill. The difficulty of raising new finances for mill purposes is the handicap at the present time, but it is hoped that arrangements can be made before too long to permit building of a mill. Profits would be larger with a company mill as current trucking charges to Noranda are 62 cents per ton. Proved and probable ore developed to date in the block of ground drifted out between the 4th and 6th levels is calculated at 165,000 tons having a cut grade of $6.44 per ton after allowing for 20 per cent dilution. As average width of the ore is over 15½ feet low mining costs are expected. No consideration has been taken of the ore drifted out, but lying above the 4th (650 feet) level.

•

The Hosco Gold Mines mill commenced operating on June 7 and the first brick poured on July 16 had a value of $11,000 from 3,618 tons of ore including 800 tons of waste used in the tuning up period. In addition there was estimated $2,000 in concentrates and approximately $12,000 tied up in the mill circuit. The mill was formerly the old McWatters plant and ore will be trucked about eight miles. It will gradually be brought up to rated capacity of 150 tons. Some months ago indicated ore was reported sufficient for eight months' milling at a rate of 100 tons per day. Due to the presence of visible gold an accurate estimate of grade is impossible. The grade and characteristics of the high grade sections opened on both the 2nd and 3rd levels will be determined by first production. These sections are freely splattered with showings of visible gold. Drifting west of the 3rd level a length of 75 feet has been opened up and slashed to a width of 25 feet with heavy showings of visible gold and muck samples running in ounces. If this grade is as expected it is possible it will be used as a sweetener for some of the big widths of marginal grade material located in early drifting in the immediate shaft area. It is estimated

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

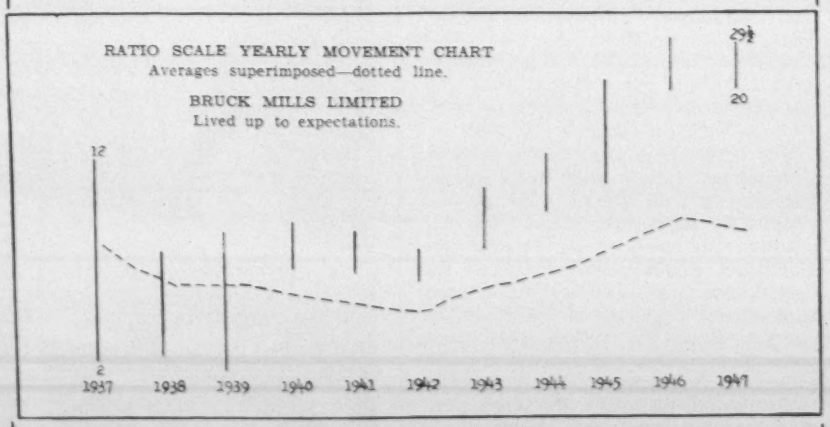
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BRUCK MILLS LIMITED

PRICE	$33.00		Averages		Bruck	
YIELD	4.5%	Last 1 month	Down	2.9%	Up	6.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	115	Last 12 months	Up	10.5%	Up	53.5%
GROUP	"B"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	32.0%
RATING	See below	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	22.8%



SUMMARY:—Bruck Mills Limited is not normally traded in to a large extent and consequently we only issue analyses at intervals. Stocks closely held and which show little activity on the Exchanges are more likely to have wide price fluctuations and yet, on account of this small volume of trading, do not afford the public complete opportunity to participate. It may not be, therefore, quite fair to say that these shares were rated above average well over a year ago and that they might well be included in any portfolio. The action of the shares in the meantime, however, has been quite satisfactory to the holder, particularly of late.

Recently, particular attention has been called to Bruck Mills by the decision of the directors to split the shares and to give one Class A and two Class B shares in exchange for the existing issue. Until the action of the new share can be studied for some months it will be difficult to make any intelligent suggestion; but existing holders of the present shares must have a profit and it would seem reasonable that the new shares should be retained for the time being.

SAVE AND BUDGET

Peace of mind depends largely on planning what you can save and saving what you plan. That's "budgeting." Open a Canada Permanent savings account. Regular deposits should be part of your plan. 2% paid on savings. Withdrawals by cheque.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 341

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1948.

By Order of the Board
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 13th July, 1948

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 47

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents per share, on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable September 1st, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1948. The Transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., July 29, 1948.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On July 14th, 1948, a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable September 4th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1948.

Montreal, July 14th, 1948
J. A. DULLEA
Secretary

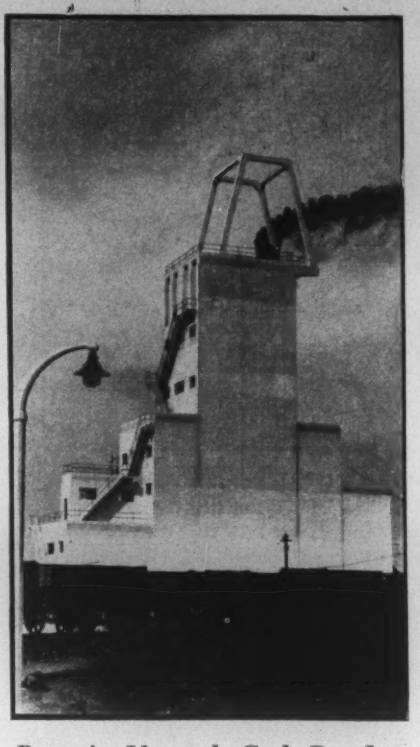
that with the high grade now going to the mill production should reach $40,000 and possibly $50,000 a month.

•

Work at Quemont Mining Corporation is being concentrated on in preparation of the mine for production and on plant construction, and if the remaining deliveries of steel and equipment are received on time this fall, production should commence as planned in the spring of 1949. Good advances were made in the first half of the current year on the level drives, ore and waste passes, ventilation raises, crusher station, pumping station and sumps. A hoist for sinking was installed on the 900-foot level, and the No. 2 shaft was deepened from 1,142 to 1,260 feet and station cutting started on the 1,260-foot horizon. On the 320 and 440-foot levels development drives have entered the orebody and assay results have checked fully the corresponding diamond drill intersections. Very satisfactory progress has been made this year on the construction program.

•

The International Nickel Company of Canada has raised its prices. Canadian consumers are now paying 38¾ cents per pound for electrolytic nickel, f.o.b. the Port Colborne refinery, as compared with the former price of 32½ cents. The company's subsidiary in the United States, where the price includes a 1¼ cents per pound U.S. import duty, has lifted the price to 40 cents per pound. Corresponding increases have been put into effect by the Mond Nickel Company, the company's United Kingdom subsidiary, keeping the prices in all three markets at the same level. In commenting on the price increases, Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company, stated that the increased metal requirements of the world since the pre-war have placed a heavy drain on the ore reserves of the base metal producers, and they have been forced to mine lower grade orebodies with consequent increases of costs and upward pressure on prices. "This company is now mining underground ores of considerably lower grade than in the pre-war and it has decided, in order to preserve a stable supply of nickel, to start a long range mining program which will open up a large underground orebody our average," Mr. Stanley points out. The increases will bring the price of



Britain's National Coal Board is constructing a model colliery at Boothstown, Lancs. Pithead gear is in white concrete; special equipment will wash 600 tons of coal an hour.

nickel to a level only 25 per cent above the prices generally prevailing in the pre-war years, according to Mr. Stanley, who adds that by comparison, the quoted prices of other base metals, copper, tin, zinc and lead, have increased from nearly 100 per cent to over 200 per cent.

•

A $5,000,000 loan which is being sought by Steep Rock Iron Mines from the Export-Import Bank, in Washington, will be used to open up the company's "A" orebody under a five-year plan for a boost in the production rate. Ore is now being mined from the "B" orebody by open-pit at the rate of 5,000 tons daily and this is to be increased to 9,000 tons by September. Production for the current year is estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons, which would compare with 1,206,246 tons in 1947. By mining the "A" orebody, it is expected production could be stepped up to 2,000,000 tons a year within two years. The "A" zone, located about a mile north of the "B" orebody, is estimated to contain 53,537,784 tons of proven and probable ore. First work toward preparing the "A" zone for mining involves the removal of about 45,000,000 cubic yards of silt from above the body by hydraulic stripping.

•

Net profit of Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake producer, for the first six months of the current year, is estimated at $105,563, equivalent to 3.94 cents per share, as against $113,341, or 4.23 cents per share in the like period of 1947. Production for the period was $699,893 from the treatment of 50,219 tons of ore for an average recovery of $13.93 per ton. This was an increase from $651,577 in the same half of last year, when 49,718 tons were milled and average recovery was $13.10 per ton. Operating costs this year, however, were considerably higher at $11.11 per ton, compared with $9.53 per ton a year ago.

•

Underground work will be temporarily suspended later this month at Joburke Gold Mines, in the Groundhog River area, unless there is some definite change in mining and financing conditions. The decision to close down is not due to underground results, which have been decidedly favorable, but to inability to secure funds for continued operations. The company still has approximately $30,000 in the treasury and 2,984,000 shares are issued of its authorized 3,500,000 capitalization. Three levels have been established to shaft depth of 400 feet and work has been concentrated on the main or No. 1 zone on the 2nd and 3rd levels. A strike length of approximately 1,100 feet has been drifted on the 2nd horizon and about 800 feet on the 3rd level. Of this work well over 50 per cent has been in vein material of ore grade.

•

A re-organization of Found Lake Gold Mines is planned. It is proposed to decrease authorized capital to 1,000,000 shares from 5,000,000 then increase capital to 3,000,000 shares and change the name of the company to Consolidated Found Lake Gold Mines. The most recent acquisition of the Company is a block of 450 acres in the Lynn Lake section, Northern Manitoba. At June 20 current assets were $1,126, exclusive of $8,750 in government bonds, with current liabilities totalling $1,166.

•

A comprehensive geological report on the "Iron Deposits in the District of Algoma," has been released for distribution by the Ontario Department of Mines. The well illustrated report covers most of the known important deposits of iron ore in the district and is supplemented by a series of maps. It is the work of E. S. Moore and H. S. Armstrong.

•

With operating profits of over $400,000 for the first six months of 1948, profits of Golden Manitou Mines for the year may exceed the million dollar mark. At the company's annual meeting, H. W. Knight, president, estimated an operating profit of $900,000. Provided the mill is held at the 1,000-ton per day capacity in the coming months, and with prevailing prices, profits of at least $300,000 quarterly are expected. The earnings indicated lead to the belief that a dividend will be paid before the end of the year, probably in October. During the first six months, to June 30, production amounted to $1,141,955, with operating charges figured at $732,700, leaving a net operating profit of $409,255. The operating profit for the whole of 1947 was $220,988.

•

A policy of waiting has been adopted by directors of Lunward Gold Mines, in the Sioux Lookout area, as they see no purpose in going ahead at the present time because of the type and grade of the ore deposit. Shareholders were informed at the annual meeting by C. H. E. Stewart, president, that the property could not be handled on a small tonnage basis and it is either a big mine or nothing. In Mr. Stewart's opinion unfavorable conditions for gold mining have passed their peak and he said it is possible that Lunward would be able to proceed with its development program in 12 months.

•

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Opportunity In Weakness

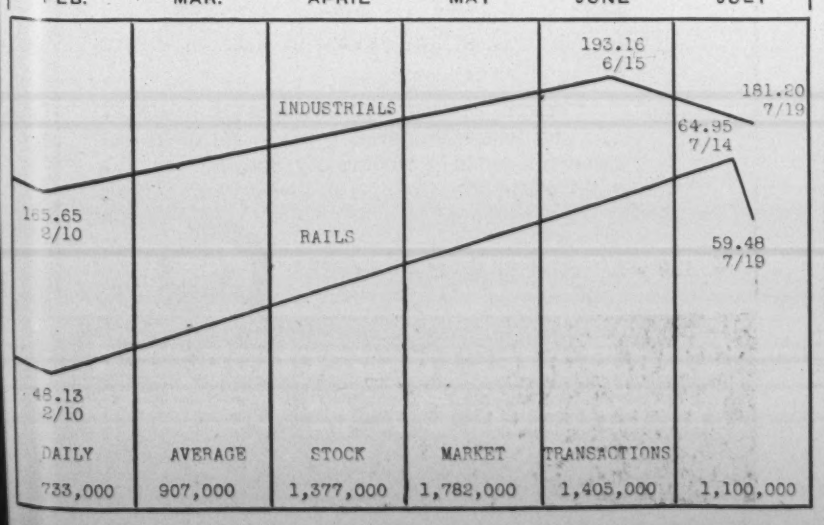
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Assuming that the recent market break was a correction, or technical interruption, in a bull swing that has further to go—and, barring war, we make such assumption—then its normal limits on the downside would be 183/175. The possibilities of a correction of this magnitude were pointed out herein while the market was churning in the 190/195 area and, on the recent break, an extreme of around 180 was achieved. If the market now carries out normal procedure, renewed testing of the recent low points will be witnessed. If the low points are not able to hold—and this will be indicated should both averages close at or under 180.19 and 58.47—then approach to the 175 level would be in order. If the last-mentioned figures, after due testing, are not achieved, however, renewed upturn can be anticipated, with possibilities that the uptrend will be resumed. This can be discussed as the movement unfolds.

In any event, we repeat our advice of last week, namely, that for those who have an excess of cash reserves, we regard the current weak spell as an opportune time to build up positions in selected stocks.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



With departmental stores in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, London and Regina, as well as a coast-to-coast mail order and order office business, Simpsons, Limited operates one of the great commercial businesses in Canada to-day.

Earnings available for dividends on the Class "A" and Class "B" Shares of the Company in the 1947 fiscal year amounted to $4.51 per share and dividend payments were $1.50 per share.

Departmental stores sales during the current year have recorded further advances which, it is understood, are being reflected favourably in earnings.

We offer as principals:

Simpsons, Limited

Class "A" Shares

Price: At the market, about $29.25 to yield 5.12%

Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

St. James's Palace, London, rebuilt by Henry VIII, was damaged during the war. Repair work, delayed by material shortages, is now starting.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Should Dominion Government Sell Annuities Below Cost?

By GEORGE GILBERT

It was to be expected that following the change in the rate of interest from 4 to 3 per cent to be used in the calculation of the rates for Dominion government annuities, which went into effect on April 18, there would be objection to the increase in the cost of these annuities which this involved.

When Bill No. 343, to amend the Government Annuities Act was introduced in the Commons, there was considerable opposition not only to some of its provisions but also to the government's action in changing the interest rate. It has since been announced that at the next session a special committee will be appointed to go into whole question of government annuities.

IT IS not difficult to understand why those who benefit either as individuals or as employers by the below-cost rates at which Dominion government annuities have been available in the past should oppose any upward revision of the rates, while, on the other hand, the general taxpayers, who have had to make up the heavy deficits already incurred on these annuities, will regard with approval any steps taken to bring the rates more in line with the actual cost of the annuities.

Often the question is asked: How did the government get into the business of selling annuities to the public, and what was the reason for doing so? It was back in 1907 that the sale of annuities by the Dominion government was first proposed. At that time pensions by the government to deserving persons of advanced age were also being discussed in Parliament, but objections were raised to the granting of old age pensions on the ground that there was very little risk of any hard-working able-bodied, thrifty man being unable to make adequate provision for his later years if only an opportunity to do so were given him. It was to afford him such an opportunity, and so forestall the need of old age pensions by the state, that the scheme of selling government annuities was brought forward.

Few Annuities Sold

At the time government annuities were first proposed, there were few annuities being purchased from the insurance companies, nor were the companies pushing their sale. It was felt that a suitable occasion existed for the government to avail itself of the machinery at its disposal for the purpose of placing within the grasp of all industrious wage earners in the country the opportunity of providing, by easy payments and at very little cost to the state, a reasonable annuity for their support in later life.

Three things were then regarded as essential to the success of such an annuity scheme: (1) absolute safety; (2) no possibility of the annuitant being deprived of his income; (3) entire freedom from forfeiture of the payments, or any part of them, made for the annuity. No scheme, it was felt, would be of practical use to those for whom it was designed, the working classes, if they were compelled on pain of forfeiture to make a weekly, monthly, quarterly, or any other kind of payment, over a lengthy period.

As it was recognized that there would be in all probability times when they would not be able to make any payments, it was accordingly considered necessary that those who were taking advantage of the state provision, and were forced from any cause to discontinue payments, should be allowed under proper conditions and on payment of a reasonable interest charge, to resume when in a position to do so; or, if not, that they should receive credit for what they had already paid in, such credit to be in the form of an annuity for a proportionate amount.

One of the reasons why the government set up its own annuity scheme was because it was felt in certain influential quarters at that time that the working people who were to be benefited would not have the necessary confidence in any private corporation, no matter how solvent and well managed it might be, to entrust it with payments in early life for an annuity which would not commence for twenty, thirty or forty years in the future, and that it was only the state which could command the confidence required to attract people to the scheme in sufficient numbers to make a success of it.

Rates at Outset

At the outset the rates charged for government annuities were very little better than those charged by the insurance companies issuing annuities at the time. As very few annuities were then being sold by the companies, it was felt that the government in going into the annuity field would not be interfering to any extent with the existing insurance business.

It may be recalled that one of the advantages which, it was claimed at the time, would be secured to Canada by the sale of government annuities was that it would interest thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, in the stability of the government of the country. Further, that it would present the government in a somewhat better light than that of only a tax collector. It was hoped, too, that it would ultimately result in the bulk, or a very large proportion, of the national debt of the country being held in the Dominion.

There never has been any noticeable public objection to the government making annuities available for any amount up to a limit of $1,200 per annum as originally planned to people of small means at the lowest possible rates consistent with the maintenance of a sound basis of actuarial solvency, as it is just as necessary for the government to maintain its annuity business on a sound basis as it is for the insurance companies selling annuities to do so. In fact, they are required by law to do so, and there is no good reason why government annuity business should not be subjected to the same requirement.

At the time of the inception of government annuities it was considered desirable that the cost of administration of the Annuities Branch should be borne by the general taxpayers, and they are still bearing the cost today. But it was never the intention of the government at the beginning, or any time since, that any part of the cost, except the cost of administration, should be loaded on the general taxpayers. What the cost is, apart from the cost of administration, is ascertainable by the use of modern mortality tables, showing the death rates among annuitants, and a rate of interest which reflects the prevailing rate in the bond market.

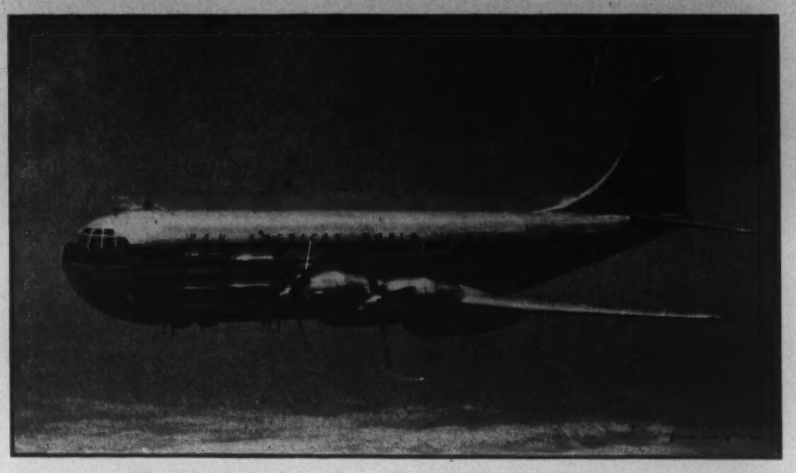
Cost Not Covered

As the life expectancy of annuitants has materially increased in recent years, which means that those with life annuities will continue to receive their annuity payments for a longer period than formerly, while interest rates have been on the down trend, the rates charged for government annuities have not been sufficient for some time to cover the actual cost of the annuities, apart from the cost of administration.

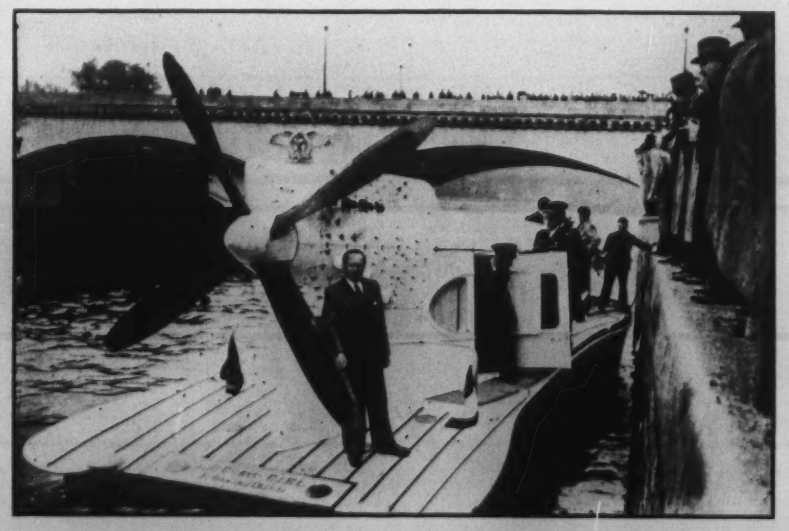
In 1936 it became evident that there was reason to doubt the adequacy of the rates to cover actual costs. A Senate committee made an investigation, and recommended further study by Prof. M. A. Mackenzie of the University of Toronto. As a result of his report, the rates were substantially increased on Feb. 1, 1938. He also recommended the transfer of $8,941,195.84 to the annuity fund in order to maintain the required reserve because of the sale of annuities at less than cost prior to that date.

According to a statement in the House of Commons on June 30 by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, in addition to selling annuities at less than cost because life expectancy today is greater than it was in 1936, there is the fact that up to April 19, 1948, when the rate was reduced to 3%, an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded yearly was allowed on money paid by the purchasers of annuities, whereas in the case of citizens who bought war bonds and Savings bonds an interest rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent only was allowed.

He also pointed out that at the present rate of sales and assuming money to be worth 3 per cent, if the government continued to pay a 4 per cent interest rate, his actuaries have estimated that there would be a capital deficit of over $100,000,000 incurred from the new business of the next ten years; and that added to this capital deficit had the government continued on the mortality tables without consideration to the extension of life expectancy there would have been a substantial additional deficit.



The new Clipper America, the plane with the figure-eight fuselage. This $1,500,000 airliner, first of a fleet of 20 to be delivered to Pan American in November, carries 75 passengers and is the only airliner with a double deck, having a spacious lounge and bar on the lower one. It will cut the New York-London flight time from 14½ hours to 12 hours.



A "hydroglider" after a demonstration run on the River Seine at Paris. Designed and constructed in Rio de Janeiro by Mr. Rene Couzinet (foreground), it weighs 8 tons, and has a maximum speed of 50 m.p.h.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain information as to the business and financial standing of a company called the Industrial Life Insurance Company, as I do not find its name in the list of Dominion registered companies. Has it been in business long, and is it licensed in the Province of Ontario?

J.C.D., Kingston, Ont.

The Industrial Life Insurance Company, with head office in Quebec City, was incorporated in the Province of Quebec in 1905, and operates under provincial charter and licence and not under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in Ontario for the transaction of life, accident and sickness insurance. At Dec. 31, 1947, its total admitted assets, according to the abstract report of the Quebec Superintendent of Insurance, were $11,702,880, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $11,361,760, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $341,120. As the paid up capital was $141,120, there was a net surplus of $200,000 over capital, policy reserves, claim reserve, special and contingency reserves and all liabilities. Its income in 1947 totalled $4,429,658, made up of: Ordinary premiums, $1,846,385; industrial premiums, $1,743,091; group premiums, $16,411; consideration for annuities, $119,786; supplementary contracts, etc., $59,805; interest, dividends and rents, $438,617; gross profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets, $75,337; other, $130,225. Its total disbursements amounted to $2,264,447, including $223,751 under ordinary policies; $346,652 under industrial policies; $3,565 under group policies; $29,376 under annuities; $10,471 under supplementary contracts, etc.; $75,488 for taxes, licences and fees; $1,267,831 for management and sale expenses; $11,289 for dividends to shareholders; $150 for gross loss on sale or maturity of ledger assets; $60,038 for gross decrease by adjustment of ledger assets; $235,884 for other disbursements. The gross amount of insurance in force at the end of 1947 was $134,026,134. The company is in a sound financial position and is safe to insure with.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the CALVERT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry no. C 1132, authorizing to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof.

W. L. CLELAND, Chief Agent.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. FOUNDED 1710 FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

Agency Inquiries Invited

B C DAHLMANN Res. Vice-Pres. Concourse Bldg. Toronto. Elgin 3355

Prevention is better than cure . . .

Your boilers may be insured . . . but insurance is not enough. Insurance does not prevent accidents and accidents will happen.

The danger of accidents occurring can be greatly lessened by regular inspection of your power plant equipment. That is the reason we inspect all the equipment we insure, and entrust that work only to men trained and skilled in that important work.

Protect yourself against loss of property . . . and loss of business too . . . by means of insurance with a Company known for the quality and effectiveness of its inspection staff.

Ask your broker or agent for details. 21-7

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. Montreal — 350 Bay Street Toronto, Ont.

Price Rises May Be Focus Of U. S. Election Battle

By ALLAN WATSON

The price squeeze that every American housewife has experienced during the last four years will be a major item in the November elections in the United States. While the Democrats will try to pin the blame on the Republicans, because they killed price control, the Republicans will attempt to put the blame on the Democratic administration of President Truman.

Mr. Watson, a former Canadian business man living in the United States, claims that what must be hoped for is levelling off of prices. Price falls would endanger the whole financial structure.

THE PARTY which cannot agree on anything amongst themselves, the Democratic Party, has found at least one rallying cry for the forthcoming election campaign. They will shout: "Down with the party responsible for the high price level—the Republican party!"

The Republicans, of course, will counter the Democratic charge with the obvious statement that the rising prices have occurred during a Democratic, not a Republican administration, but the Democrats should be able to convince intelligent voters that it was the Republican Congress who killed O.P.A. and other controls, not the Democratic administration.

Neither party will promise much. The emphasis will be on the blame for the present unhappy state of affairs, not on the steps which should be taken to correct that state. The Democrats, and probably the Republicans too, will make vague statements of intention but it is in the nature of politics that you point with pride at past performances, or point with horror, as the case may be, rather than run your neck out with too definite promises of future performances.

But there will be a general recognition, by both parties, of the fact that the first concern of the average voter is neither the cold war nor the Marshall Plan. It is the high prices, particularly the high price of food. There are multiplying signs, in the United States, that the joy ride is just about over. The people, as a whole, are beginning to feel the pinch. Many Americans, it is true, are better off than they ever were. Big business has been kind to its executives and top employees—much kinder than it has to its stockholders—and these highly protected, snugly entrenched, beneficiaries of the high price level find themselves able to enjoy luxuries, such as new cars and European vacations, to an extent greater even than in 1929. Many professional men, not subject to income tax withholding at the source, also find themselves in the money. And many of the working class, especially those in highly organized trades, find that their take-home pay, after taxes, still will buy more steaks and baseball tickets than it did before the inflation.

But it is doubtful if all these favorites of fortune add up to a majority of the people. There is a great leavening mass of American small business men, running grocery stores and service stations and pants-pressing establishments and radio shops, and the like, who are worse off now than they ever were, save in the depths of the great depression. And most monumentally worse off, of course, are the pensioners of private industry. They together with the annuitants and what used to be called the rentier class, are really behind the 8 ball.

The great majority of the American people are either presently sore put to it to buy groceries, or fear that they soon will be in that position. Even if they live, like me, in Southern California, where the price of lamb chops remains grimly fixed at 99c per pound (I read, the day I write this, of $1.50 lamb chops in Miami!), they are going to vote, next November, for the party which they think will lower the price of lamb chops.

They do not realize that it is impossible to lower the price of lamb chops or anything else, very substantially, without fatally wrecking the national economy.

Some Declines

Perhaps that statement is a little too strong. Certain articles could come down in price without wrecking anything, except perhaps a few individuals. Such declines, for instance, as have already taken place in the prices of women's stockings, men's shirts, radios and many canned goods. These declines reflect the end of the war, with its deflationary effect on governmental purchases. Those purchases were on a fantastic basis—the Republicans are right about that—and the lower prices today still, apparently, represent a profit to the manufacturer and a fair wage to the worker. But major items of expense, like meat and coal and motor cars, cannot come down much in price without the profits of the manufacturer and the dealer, as well as the wages of the employees, coming down also.

Would lower prices result in larger buying power and thus in continued and far healthier, prosperity? Such, apparently, is the belief of men like Henry Wallace and Walter Reuther. But history doesn't bear them out. It certainly did not happen in 1930. On precedent, it seems far more likely that lower prices will cause intensified competition, which in turn will cause still lower prices, and, naturally, lower profits and lower wages, and, finally, mass unemployment.

Old age pensioners in front of the town hall in Paris at a meeting to protest today's high cost of living.

The Cornerstone

Which brings us squarely up against the grim mountainous fact of the national debt. Debt is the cornerstone of the capitalistic system. The ability to service the debt is the gauge of the soundness of the system. Viewing the system as a structure, we see little cracks developing in it when too many individual debtors, companies and municipalities and so forth, find their income insufficient to meet their fixed obligations and are declared bankrupt.

The cracks in the structure get bigger as bankruptcies extend into senior municipalities and provinces and states. Finally, the whole structure collapses when the central government defaults.

It goes without saying that that is something that must never be allowed to happen. It won't happen, so long as sufficient water and fertilizer gets to the roots of the system. "Government revenue" is what we call that water and fertilizer in our national economy, and now that the income tax is the leading source of that revenue, it follows that income tax collections must be maintained.

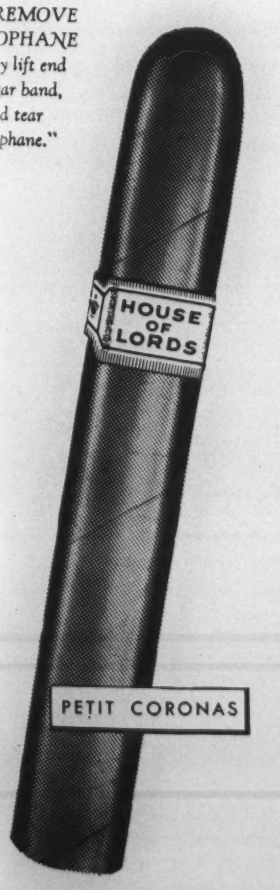
How to continue the service of the national debt, and at the same time keep abreast of the current expenditures of the government, under an economy of sharply lower prices, is the problem which perhaps lurks around the corner of the future. For the United States and Canada too. Still more dangerously, for Britain. In theory, the governments could cut their debts in half by calling in their bonds and issuing new ones on, say, a one for two basis. European countries have done that, not so much with bonds as with currencies. But in practice, here, it seems as if it would be impossible to do such a thing, without creating chaos in the world of finance in the shadow of which, in the last analysis, we all live.

If lower prices—seriously lower and generally lower—should come, so long as mankind is saddled with the cost of the two twentieth century wars, it is difficult to see how our present economy could survive. It seems to me important that we condition ourselves to the mere hope that prices be held at or around their present level, rather than pray, as so many of us are praying, for a return to a 100 per cent buyers' market, and the nine cent loaf of bread.

House of Lords

Made in Canada for distinguished Canadians, House of Lords cigars are made exclusively from the choicest of imported tobaccos.

"TO REMOVE CELLOPHANE simply lift end of cigar band, and tear cellophane."



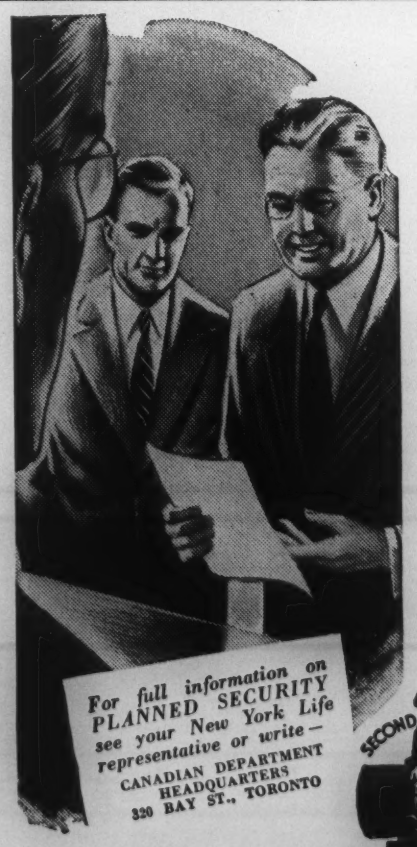
CORONA DE LUXE
PETIT CORONAS
PANETELAS
QUEENS

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
R. H. CAMPION 68 Yonge St., Toronto 1 MANAGER FOR CANADA
On the Subject of Common Sense
It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.
Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

Specializing in the Production of Stock Certificates, Bonds and Cheques for Mining Companies

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA
975 Gladstone Avenue
511 Place d'Armes MONTREAL
1110 Montreal Trust Bldg. TORONTO
The Old Canadian Company — Established 1866
HOWARD W. PILLOW, Chairman of the Board
CHARLES G. COWAN, President
DUNCAN K. MacTAVISH, K.C., Vice-President
G. HAROLD BURLAND, Secretary-Treasurer


For full information on PLANNED SECURITY see your New York Life representative or write—
CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
320 BAY ST., TORONTO

Protecting a business...

Careful efficient planning protects a partnership or corporation against losses entailed through the death of the key men in the business.

The continuity of valuable business relationships can be preserved and a vital margin of safety provided for emergencies by

PLANNED SECURITY

New York Life's PLANNED SECURITY Program is designed to give maximum protection . . . planned to fit corporate and individual needs. With the PLANNED SECURITY Program you make sure that funds will be available to protect your business resources, just as you can provide for your family's future security.

Our SECOND CENTURY
TORONTO BRANCH: 320 BAY STREET
NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company
A MUTUAL COMPANY—SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1869
Other Branches in QUEBEC CITY MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Making "Foreign Imports" Big Chinese Business

By LESLIE C. SMITH

The Chinese reveal great skill when it comes to providing their home market with genuine "foreign imports". Chinese shops now display lots of American and British goods made in China. Faking imported whiskies and U.N.R.R.A. supplies has become highly profitable.

Leslie Smith inspected shops in Peiping and comes up with a list of the newest "imports" to be found on their shelves.

Peiping.

LONG before the war the Chinese had the reputation of being the cleverest "fakers" in the world. And they have not lost the knack. They are at it again. They are copying all the luxury goods that the West has to offer—and at least the labels are good.

Today the grocery shops of Peiping are full of "Scotch" whisky—made in Tientsin. Second-hand bottles are cleaned and filled with a mixture of tea, to give the right color, and raw Chinese spirit. The designs are so perfect that even experts are sometimes deceived.

More ingenious devices are sometimes resorted to. Genuine bottles of whisky, brandy and the like are offered for sale with the original seals intact, full of the same nauseous mixture. If the bottom of the bottle is examined a tiny cemented-up hole will be found. Through this hole the contents have been syphoned out and replaced.

Only A Chinese

An even more skilful device is to pierce the cork with a hypodermic syringe, withdraw the liquid and refill the bottle by the same means. Only a Chinese could think that one up.

Besides these fakes there are numbers of rough imitations of foreign goods intended to deceive Chinese who go by appearance for identification. The Chinese are tenacious and conservative. When they approve of a brand of goods they are faithful to it. Hence the copies. A popular American Bourbon whisky with a rose design on the label has more than one imitator with flower labels. One of them even announces openly that it is "Pure fruit whisky made in Tientsin".

U.N.R.R.A. goods and American army equipment have been familiar on the stalls of China for nearly two years. Today you can buy fake army haversacks, hats, flashlamps, etc., faked U.N.R.R.A. powdered milk made in Shanghai. "American" candy which never saw the United States is plentiful, together with imitation British cigarettes and soaps.

The fake antique business is a trade in itself. The Chinese sometimes spend as much time making fakes as would be necessary to produce something original of high artistic merit. There is not a curio in China that does not have its false counterpart. Bronzes and old mirrors are painstakingly copied, and the new works soaked in liquid to turn them green and make them appear old.

Pottery kilns making glazed tiles turn out "Tang" horses and figurines that the Tang Dynasty never knew. These are buried in the earth and later exhumed and sold to amateur curio-hunters. The United States must be well stocked with them.

Copyright Pirating

The pirating of copyright books is another sizable Chinese industry. Practically every best-seller is on sale in China at about a quarter of the original published price in a month or two of publication. Book pirating firms have their representatives abroad who forward copies of popular works. They are photographed. From the photo copies printing plates are made and editions run off, on cheap paper and without the original publisher's imprint.

The results are readable, but do not compare in quality with the foreign books. Textbooks are pirated even more freely. Hundreds of titles are on sale in every big Chinese city, printed in Shanghai. China recently agreed to protect American copyrights, but so far nothing has been done. British writers have no prospect of redress at all.

Foreign visitors to Peiping have found that the broad, heavily embroidered sashes worn by Japanese women — "obis", they are called — make marvellous evening jackets. There has been a brisk demand for these relics of the late conquerors, so the Chinese are now copying them. "The Chinese are a most ingenious people," an old missionary doctor once remarked speaking of their skill. "They can do so much with so little". And he added, thinking of the vast natural resources lying unexploited, "so little with so much".

• •

Company Reports

Dominion Dairies

THE annual report of Dominion Dairies Limited for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, shows net earnings of $219,810 equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.63 per common share. This compares with net profit of $163,175 or $1.13 per common share in the preceding year.

W. R. Aird, president, points out in the report that during the fiscal year the board of referees awarded the company a standard profit, and although final assessments have not been received it was deemed advisable to adjust the provision for excess profits taxes for prior years based on the standard profits award.

The effect of the adjustment has been to increase earned surplus and reduce the liability for taxes by $219,903. It also had the effect of reducing refundable portion of E.P.T. by $65,580 to $11,222. Earned surplus stands at $652,381 against $281,666 last year.

The company spent $621,852 during the year for fixed assets, including some $272,000 on new distributing outlets for the sale of ice cream, $127,100 for delivery equipment, and $222,752 for additions to land, buildings, plant and machinery. During the year, company redeemed $75,000 of its bonds which matured June 1, 1947, reducing funded debt to $2,850,000.

Despite the capital expenditures and reduction in debt, there was a slight increase in net working capital to $556,387 from $551,024.

Sales totalled $15,030,036 in the latest year, against $12,373,001 in the preceding year. Net profit from operations, before depreciation, was $738,878 against $643,167. Other income brought the total to $778,919 against $684,127. Deductions included depreciation of $296,539 against $239,415 and tax provision of $135,994 against $147,764.

The company recently initiated dividends on the common stock by declaring 12½ cents per share, payable July 15.

Appended to the report is a report of a subsidiary, Crescent Creamery Company Limited, of Winnipeg. It shows net profit of $54,459 against $82,807 in the previous year.

Virginia Dare

THE annual report of Virginia Dare Ltd. shows net profit for 1947 at $79,293, compared with $74,905 in 1946. The latest year's net was largest in the company's history.

The profits were equivalent to approximately four times the preference dividend rquirements and after such dividends were equivalent to $1.18 per share on the common stock. Sales of the company reached a new high level in 1947, and Alfred Stock, president, reports that for the first five months of 1948 sales show an increase of 16 per cent for the same period of 1947.

The balance sheet discloses a strong financial position with current assets of $714,185.08, against current liabilities of $165,393.75.

Dominion-Scottish

THE annual report of Dominion-Scottish Investments Ltd., for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, shows earnings per preferred share equal to $3.46, compared with $2.65 a year ago and net on common 53 cents per share, compared with 8 cents year previous. Earnings figures do not reflect a net credit of $26,643, allowed by the income tax department as an adjustment of taxes paid for the years 1939 to 1945 inclusive.

Investments, less reserve, at year-end amounted to $3,621,176, as against $3,587,953 at March 31, 1947. Approximate market value is given at $4,570,000 against $4,499,000. Net asset value $4,642,396 vs. $4,555,193. Equity per share was $74 at year-end compared with $72.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE resignation of John Stuart, Jr. from the position of advertising manager of the Quaker Oats Co. of Canada Ltd., has been announced effective July 31. Mr. Stuart is resigning in order to devote full time to his famous WHR Hereford herd at Old Orchard Farm, Peterborough, Ont.

Coming to Canada from Chicago in 1937, Mr. Stuart worked in the export sales department of the company until he was appointed advertising manager in 1939. His farm has now increased to such proportions that it has become a full time operation.

•

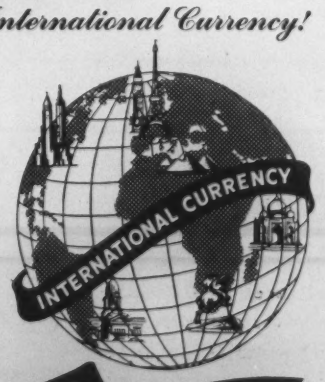
At a special general meeting of the shareholders of Silverwood Dairies, Limited, held at head office of the company, London, Ontario, Wednesday, July 21, 1948, the board of directors for the ensuing year was elected. A. E. Silverwood, London; E. G. Silverwood, London; J. A. Caulder, Toronto; R. A. Daly, Toronto; J. H. Duplan, London; J. H. Gillies, London; T. R. Harrison, Toronto; R. G. Ivey, K.C., London; E. B. Nelles, London; Dr. L. E. Pollock, Toronto; W. E. Robinson, London; F. H. Silcox, Iona; H. G. Stapells, K.C., Toronto; F. L. Whitaker, Toronto.

•

C. R. Vint, President of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Ltd., announces the promotion of Frank W. Hill to the position of acting general sales manager, following the promotion of R. A. Hart to the foreign division of the company.

F. W. Hill is well known to the grocery field and to the druggists across Canada, having called on the trade for the past twenty years, latterly serving as western divisional sales manager.

Your own
International Currency!



47-5

Good everywhere — the ideal, simple, safe, easy way to carry travel money. 25,000 banking agents in all countries. In U. S. dollars or sterling.

Obtainable through your own bank.
The world's oldest Travellers Cheques - originated 1876

THE

WABASSO COTTON COMPANY

LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY — HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY — O. B. THORNTON — W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 1st May, 1948, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to $469,576.07 after providing for depreciation and Government taxes and compares with profits last year of $357,727.81.

Again I have pleasure in informing you that your plants are constantly being kept up to date and are efficiently operated and while the future is still somewhat obscure, your Directors have, in their judgment, taken every precaution considered necessary to ensure the progressive continuity of the Company's operations.

The Directors announce with deep regret the death of their colleague, Mr. William Harty, O.B.E., who served faithfully as a Director for twenty-nine years. His unfailing support and sound advice will be greatly missed. Mr. O. B. Thornton, O.B.E., has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

The Directors wish to express their appreciation of the loyal support and co-operative effort of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 11th JUNE, 1948.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 1st May 1948

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 23,676.74	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued — less reserve (Approximate Market Value $2,594,532.53)	2,325,782.53	
Accounts and Bills Receivable — less reserves	785,294.78	
Inventory as determined and certified by the Management — Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower — less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	1,085,315.59	$4,220,069.64
Funds Deposited with Trustee for Bondholders		40,250.00
Property:—		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	12,606,907.62	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	10,016,798.82	2,590,108.80
Investments:—		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies	222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	15,167.44	
(Approximate Market Value ($15,503.94)		237,327.70
Deferred Assets:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.	74,572.81	
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	56,261.58	130,834.39
		$7,218,590.53

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 107,880.71	
Bank and Call Loans — secured	595,000.00	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	373,123.45	
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes	461,893.45	
Bond Interest Accrued	11,095.89	
Provision for Bond Sinking Fund due 31st January, 1949	200,000.00	$1,748,993.50
First Mortgage Bonds:—		
Authorized	$3,000,000.00	
Issued: Series "A" 4½% Fifteen year Bonds dated 1st February, 1936	1,000,000.00	
Less: Provision for Bond Sinking Fund due 31st January, 1949	200,000.00	800,000.00
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized: 105,000 Shares of No Par Value.		
Issued: 69,903 Shares fully paid		2,009,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		56,261.58
Earned Surplus:—		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 1st May, 1948	1,113,335.45	1,613,335.45
		$7,218,590.53

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

Montreal, 8th June, 1948.

Verified as per our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 1st May, 1948

Net Profit for the year ended 1st May, 1948 before providing for the undernoted items		$1,599,167.28
Revenue from Investments		62,051.14
Profit on Sale of Investments		1,289.20
		1,662,507.62
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$ 659,439.49	
Bond Interest	50,131.50	
Directors' Fees	6,080.00	
Legal Fees	20,736.37	
Executive Salaries	43,794.19	
Provision for Government Taxes	412,750.00	1,192,931.55
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account		$ 469,576.07

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

as at 1st May, 1948

Balance at credit 3rd May, 1947		$ 895,152.98
Add:		
Adjustment affecting prior years	$ 28,218.40	
Net Profit for the year ended 1st May, 1948	469,576.07	497,794.47
		1,392,947.45
Deduct:		
Dividends paid		279,612.00
		$1,113,335.45